CORPORATION OF GLASGOW

Public Health Department

EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT

ON THE

Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1944

Ordered by the Committee on Health to be printed

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

This REPORT is the 35th since the institution of medical inspection in Glasgow in 1909, the 14th since the transfer to the Public Health Department in 1930, and the 5th rather than the 6th of the new series begun in 1939; the new form of Report instituted by the Department of Health for Scotland in that year could not be followed in 1940.

No outstanding change in the physical condition of the school children falls to be recorded. It may be noted, however, that (*a*) some improvement occurred in the standard of personal cleanliness, (*b*) the main records of average weight were the best (or all but the best) since 1920, (*c*) average heights remained above pre-war levels, (*d*) the condition of the children's teeth was better than in any previous year, but (*e*) clothing and, more particularly, footgear were not so good as formerly. The high incidence of scabies referred to in the last Report had been countered by energetic measures, the number of cases found at routine inspection being halved.

The main environmental influences operating during the period covered by the Report may be summed up as—more stable conditions in the schools and the influence of national schemes of diet, but on the other hand there were parental difficulties connected with housing, clothing, footgear, etc., and those arising from war service and war work.

Medical staff and clinic facilities were adequate in most respects. Modern X-ray apparatus for treatment of ringworm should soon be available. Only in respect of residential centres for debilitated or physically defective children and of accommodation for dental work were there appreciable difficulties; in the case of the former, improvements are in prospect and some increase of dental accommodation will soon be available.

The scheme of inspection and treatment was unchanged except that the special emergency inspection of potential evacuees was abandoned in the course of the year; cleanliness inspections again increased by 16 per cent. Special inspections of pupils proposed for holiday camps were resumed after a lapse of four summers, and there was considerable increase in examinations of pupils volunteering for harvesting and other work in the country during school vacations. The special Cleanliness and Hygiene scheme under the control of the Senior Women Assistants was extended, twenty schools having the scheme in operation by September, 1944. Additional Nursery Classes and War-time Nurseries were opened.

Medical Inspection.—Systematic (Routine) Inspections were more numerous than in 1943 but less so than in five of the last ten years. The various figures relating to the incidence of particular defects, if taken at their face value, would present a confusing picture of the children's physical condition. Differing standards of a changing medical staff in such matters as " slightly defective nutrition " and minor ailments affected the results. The special efforts to control scabies led to increased discovery of allied or other skin conditions. The Service is also supervising larger numbers of child contacts with cases of tuberculosis referred for examination. In addition, high standards are adopted in assessing the presence of nits and vermin of the head.

Special attention to the results obtained by the medical officers of most experience, and comparisons between detailed and general figures for inspection and treatment, are necessary as a corrective.

When due weight is given to these matters, it is clear that only in respect of footgear (and possibly clothing) and the provision of spectacles can it be said that there has been any retrograde movement —and these are matters of supply rather than of health. As regards the results of medical inspection there is evidence of improvement in such conditions as cleanliness, skin disease (including scabies but not ringworm), nutrition, the condition of the teeth and in external eye conditions.

The improvement in the children's teeth has been remarkable; for example, only 14 per cent. of the five-year-old children had sound teeth in 1930, from 1934 to 1937 the percentage was usually about 16 per cent., and from 1938 to 1944 the percentage of infants with sound teeth moved rapidly and consistently from about 18 per cent. to 48·9 per cent. for girls and 47·1 per cent. for boys.

The records of the average measurements of the children were also satisfactory, three of the six main *weight* averages being higher than any corresponding figures since 1920 and three being second to the corresponding averages for 1943 only. The six main *height* averages, however, were all lower than at least one of the corresponding averages for the war years, but not lower than the best pre-war figures.

The latest averages for the five- and for the thirteen-year-old pupils stand in the following relationship to the corresponding average measurements for 1930 and for the pre-war quinquennium (1935-39) :—

Children of Five Years of age—

		1944 compared with 1930.	1944 compared with 1935-39.
Boys:	Increase	0·93 ins., 1·98 lbs.	0·32 ins., 1·08 lbs.
Girls:	Increase	0·77 ins., 1·78 lbs.	0·22 ins., 0·81 lbs.

Children of thirteen years of age—

		1944 compared with 1930.	1944 compared with 1935-39.
Boys:	Increase	1·67 ins., 6·82 lbs.	0·86 ins., 3·74 lbs.
Girls:	Increase	1·62 ins., 7·66 lbs.	0·66 ins., 2·76 lbs.

Further notes relating to the average measurements of the children appear later in this introduction.

The above figures as to the improved physical condition of the children are paralleled by such general figures as those relating to the incidence of defects notifiable to parents and also those relating to scholars requiring re-inspection by the school medical officers. In addition the important table classifying the pupils according to the remediability of the major defect discovered (if any) shows an improvement in the percentage of children found to be " free from defects " (clothing, cleanliness and minor dental defects are omitted from this classification). On the other hand, although the table shows an increase in the percentage of children suffering from the less curable defects, allowance has to be made for the varying individual standards of the less experienced temporary officers.

Comparison of average measurements from 1935 to 1944.—As the average measurements of the children are generally relied upon as a good objective test of the well-being of the children in the mass, the Report includes (page 7) graphs of the movement of these averages, from 1935 (in March of which year milk for school children was introduced) to 1944. For reasons connected with the completeness of the inspection of the various age-groups, slight movements of the measurements from year to year are of less importance than is their general trend over a series of years, and most significance should be attached to the movements of the averages for the five-year-old children and least to those relating to the nine-year-old group.

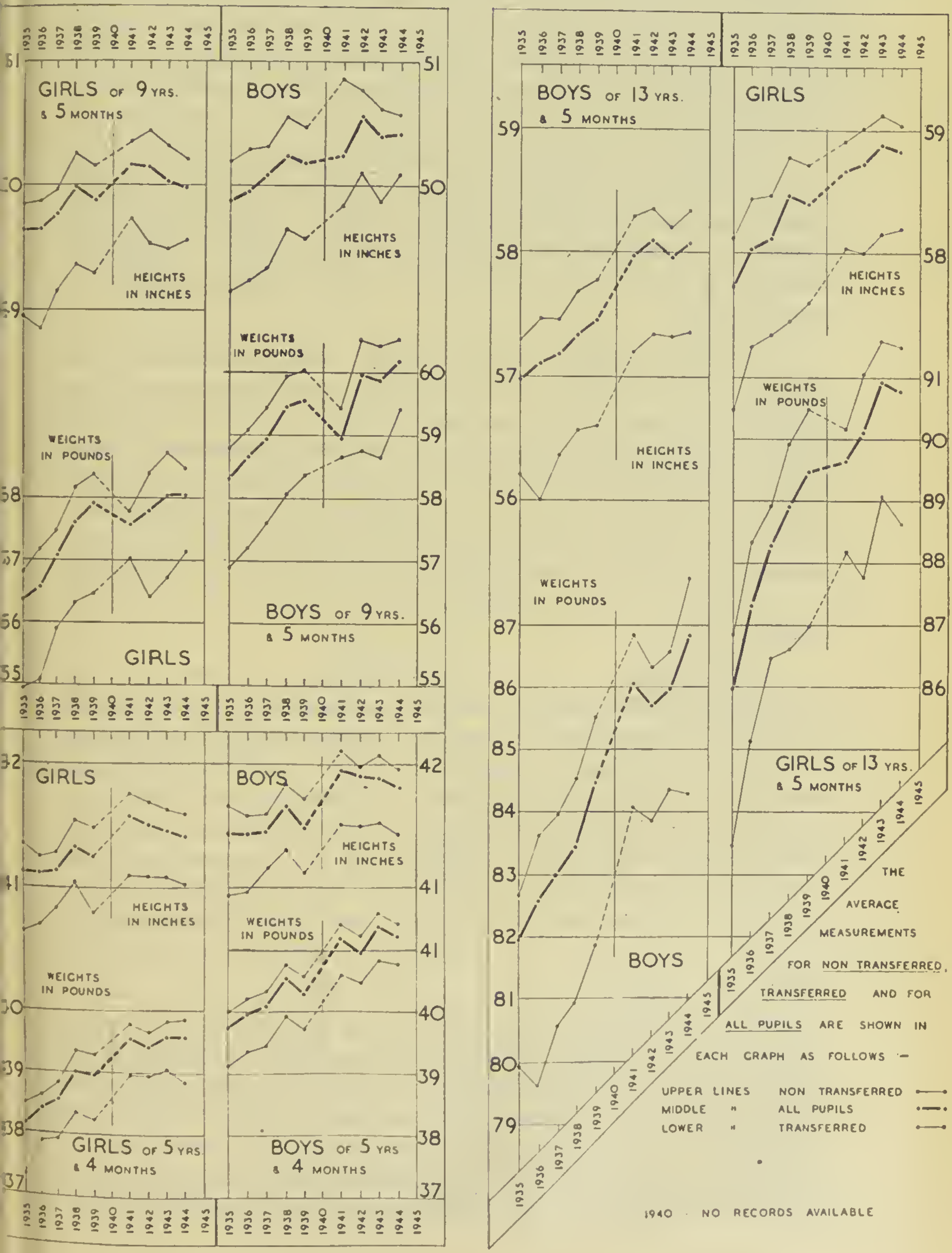
It will be seen that while most of the graphs portray higher average measurements in the war years than in the pre-war years (*a*) the children of five years of age lost height between 1941 and 1944 but maintained or increased their weight, (*b*) the average measurements of the nine-year-old children were more erratic (for the reasons named above) but that (*c*) the thirteen-year-old children, on the whole, improved in height and definitely improved in weight during the war years.

The graphs show separately the average measurements of the children inspected in the " non-transferred " schools and in the " transferred " schools as well as a combined graph for " All " children.

The separate graphs are similar in outline, showing that improvement in average measurements occurs in both sections. What is not immediately evident is that in most cases the separate graphs for each section draw together in the later years, indicating a greater relative increase in the measurements of the " transferred " children. A calculation comparing the average measurements in the last pre-war quinquennium (1935-39) with those for the four war years (1941-44) confirms the above statement, although the increase of the heights of the children of five years of age is almost equal in each separate group. It will be observed that the " transferred " groups all start from a lower level of pre-war measurements than do the " non-transferred " ; their *proportionate* increases at all ages are, therefore, greater than are those for the " non-transferred " children. The *proportionate* gains for the thirteen-year-old pupils (*i.e.*, the 1940-44 average gains over the 1935-39 averages) were as follows :—" Non-transferred " pupils—Boys, 1·3 per cent. in height and 3·3 per cent. in weight ; Girls, 0·9 per cent. in height and 2·4 per cent. in weight : " Transferred " pupils—Boys, 1·7 per cent. in height and 4·4 per cent. in weight ; Girls, 1·4 per cent. in height and 3·2 per cent. in weight. This result might have been expected in view of increased employment during war-time and of the effect of national schemes of rationing, school milk, meals, etc.

These separate graphs of the measurements of " non-transferred " and " transferred " pupils may also be read in conjunction with the housing information given on pages 57 to 68, *i.e.*, the housing conditions and average measurements of the children are again shown to have a significant relationship.

VERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF GLASGOW SCHOOL HILDREN INSPECTED AT 5·9 & 13 YEARS OF AGE · 935·1944 AS GIVEN IN EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE EPORTS · ADJUSTED WHERE NECESSARY TO UNIFORM GES SHOWN ON GRAPHS



1940 NO RECORDS AVAILABLE

Cleanliness.—The cleanliness of the children, particularly their heads, has always been a matter of considerable concern. It should be explained that some years ago the inspection staff were instructed to include the slightest degree of infection of the head in the returns made. As regards the degree of vermin infection generally, there is no doubt that major infection had markedly diminished throughout the schools, although minor infection is still much too prevalent.

The persistent difficulty of cleansing girls' heads is shown by the results of the Special Hygiene Scheme under the care of the Senior Women Assistants in a limited number of schools. There the percentage of children " clean and well cared for in every respect " attained by the end of the school session was 90 per cent. for boys but only 70 per. cent. for girls.

This state of affairs is more a family than a school matter, a point which is stressed in the instructions issued to parents ; these recommend the use of " 50 per cent. Lethane " for all members of the family. Treatment in school of such numbers as the above figures indicate can hardly be contemplated. The high incidence of this defect constitutes a social problem, in the solution of which health instruction, general education and improved housing must all play a part. Meantime the situation, although better than it was, gives little ground for satisfaction to those whose duty it is to deal with the mass of school children.

Medical Treatment.—The figures of attendance of children at clinics for treatment (75,685 primary attendances and 389,131 total attendances), while lower than the corresponding figures for the preceding year, were otherwise the highest figures for the war years, but were much below the average for the seven years immediately prior to the war. The main cause of the recent reduction was the lower incidence of scabies. Otherwise increased attendances as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year were usual and were mainly the result of increased use of the clinics, and, apart from the matter of scabies, cannot be taken as indicating any significant change in the health of the children.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.—Detailed statistics have been omitted from this Report, but the notes on pages 4 and 53 show the marked improvement in the condition of the teeth of the children, the increased acceptance of school clinic treatment, and the increase in conservative work done (rather than emergency work such as extractions). There has been some improvement in the accommodation available for dental work, but further accommodation is still desirable.

Housing and Health.—A special section of the Report (pages 57 to 68) deals with the housing (numbers of apartments and of inmates) of the children seen at routine medical inspection and sets out the average measurements and the medical classification of those in the six main age-sex groups and of selected sub-groups arranged according to their housing, comparative figures for the previous years being given when available. The tables show that (*a*) correlation between housing, average measurements and medical classification of the children was remarkably consistent, that over a fairly long term of years (*b*) housing conditions improved except at the bottom of the housing scale (*i.e.* in the single-apartment houses), and (*c*) while the average measurements of the children from each size of house had increased, the increase had been greater in the children from the smaller houses. With reference to (*c*), comparison between the figures for 1906 and those for 1944 given on page 61 will show that there is no exception to the rule that the average measurements of the children from the single-apartment houses increased more than did those of the children from the larger houses. The following table compares the increased average measurements of the children from single-apartment houses with the corresponding figures for *all* children :—

INCREASE IN AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 1906 AND 1944.

		Children from one-apartment houses.		Children from all types of Houses.	
		Height. ins.	Weight. lbs.	Height. ins.	Weight. lbs.
Boys	5 years of age	2·3	3·3	1·7	2·5
	9 ,, ,,	3·5	7·9	3·0	7·3
	13 ,, ,,	4·4	17·1	4·0	15·1
Girls	5 years of age	2·1	2·3	1·5	1·8
	9 ,, ,,	3·5	7·8	3·1	6·9
	13 ,, ,,	4·6	18·4	3·7	17·3

I would acknowledge the continuance of most helpful co-operation on the part of the officials of the Education Committee, the teaching staffs of the schools and the staff of the school attendance organisation, as well as the loyal assistance of the staff of the School Medical Service and the willing help of other services of the Health Department. In particular I would mention that much of the credit for the reduction in cases of scabies among the school children has been due to the helpful reports received from the schools and the attendance officers.

I would also acknowledge the convenience it has been to refer children with verminous conditions to the First Aid Posts (now reduced in number), many of which gave great help in the cleanliness campaign. Mention should also be made of the helpful work during the past 2½ years of Messrs. Lever Brothers' Mobile Spray Bath Unit which has now been sent to the Continent for work in liberated areas.

I would again acknowledge the help of Mr. William Robertson, Chief Clerk, in the preparation of the Report for publication. All the usual tables have been prepared ; some are restored after a year's omission ; others are dropped for the current year at least.

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EDUCATION HEALTH SERVICE,
155 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, C.2.

27th March, 1945.

1.—*LIST OF STAFF.*

(*a*) WHOLE-TIME STAFF.

1 Senior Medical Officer ; 2 Senior Assistant Medical Officers (1 for Child Guidance work) ; 18 School Medical Officers (including 3 on war service) (1) ; 11 School Dental Officers (including one on war service) ; 1 Supervisor of Nurses ; 74 Nurses (including 3 on war service), 6 temporary nurses at scabies baths centres and 5 employed as cleanliness inspectresses) (2) ; 53 clerks (including 4 on war service and 8 employed at dental clinics as clerkess-attendants).

Changes in Staff—

(1) Dr. Arthur Anderson returned from A.R.P. work, Dr. Ellen M'Nellis (née Cush) became a temporary officer on marriage, and, later, resigned, and one temporary officer with part-time hospital duties was appointed.

(2) In the course of the session 6 nurses resigned, one died and 6 nurses (including one temporary nurse) were appointed.

(*b*) PART-TIME STAFF.

5 Aurists (1 on war service) (3) ; 1 Dermatologist ; 1 Oculist ; 2 Dentists ; 1 Local Medical Officer (for emergency duties at Residential School) ; 1 Medical Officer and 1 Dentist (for Approved School duties).

Changes in Part-Time Staff—

(3) One of the aurists who held joint hospital and school clinic appointments resigned and 2 dentists were appointed.

Of the total of 8,391 periods (half-days) worked by the full-time medical officers, 8,018 were devoted to the normal work of medical inspection and treatment and 373 periods were devoted to other work as follows :—diphtheria immunisation, 119 ; evacuation (inspection and visits), 20 ; relief duties in other sections of the Health Department, 234.

Of the total of 4,914 working periods, the full-time dental officers devoted 4,772 periods to the normal work of dental inspection and treatment and 142 periods to other work as follows :—inspection and treatment at evacuation centres, 16 ; relief duties in other sections of the Health Department, 126. Assistance was provided from another section of the Health Department in the dental treatment of children at an evacuation centre.

2.—*GENERAL STATISTICS.*

The number of schools at 31st July, 1944, not all in full use for educational purposes, was 265, compared with 261 at the corresponding date in 1943. These schools were classified as follows :—Primary, 139 ; Primary with Advanced Division, 31 ; Junior Secondary, 16 ; Secondary, 28 ; Special Schools for Physical Defectives, 12, for Mental Defectives, 4, and for Physical and Mental Defectives, 8 ; Approved Schools, 1 ; Holidays Schools, 2 ; Nursery Schools, 24 ; total number of schools, 265. Further information regarding numbers of special classes, some of them accommodated in ordinary schools, is given on page 31. One school not under the management of the Corporation was in receipt of grant from the Education Authority and under medical inspection.

The *total* roll of the schools at 27th October, 1943 (*excluding* evacuees but *including* pupils in special schools and classes) was 159,211.

From December to June the average attendance, which in March reached 87·3 per cent., was consistently higher than in the corresponding months of the preceding session.

3.—*SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.*

See Report for 1939, page 10, as to normal arrangements. Visits to schools by school medical officers for purposes of sanitary survey were resumed on a small scale in September, 1943.

4.—*ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.*

(*a*) System and Extent of Medical Inspection and Treatment.

Inspection.

See Report for 1943, page 11, and (for normal arrangements) Report for 1939, page 12.

For the purpose of systematic (routine) inspection, the substitution of children born in 1930, 1934, and 1927 for those born a year earlier was the only alteration in the scheme. (" Entrants " are always the first group to be examined.) Brief notes on the " findings " of medical inspection are given on page 16 ; the relative statistical tables will be found on pages 34 to 52.

Treatment.

For list of clinics as at December, 1943, see Report for 1943, page 12. The only change which occurred up until December, 1944, was the closing of Pollokshields Baths for Scabies treatment on 14th October, 1944. No families required to be treated for scabies at Moffat Street Reception House during the year.

(*b*) SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

See Reports for 1939, page 15, and for 1942, page 9.

Brief information as to the work done during the year is given on page 53.

(*c*) SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOLLOWING UP.

See Report for 1939, page 15.

The "nursing" staff including Supervisor, temporary nurses (including those at scabies bath centres and cleanliness inspectresses) and dental clerkesses devoted 39,869 working periods (half day) to the work of medical inspection and treatment of school children (including visiting) and 674 periods to evacuation, immunisation and other work —total periods 40,543. Home and other visits numbered 5,560 and many visits in connection with cases of scabies were made by a separate staff associated with the sanitary divisional organisations.

(*d*) CO-ORDINATION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE AUTHORITY WHICH RENDER SERVICES TO CHILDREN.

See Report for 1939, page 16.

The arrangement for keeping under observation at the school clinics healthy contacts with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (Report for 1943, page 14) was carried out with success in most cases.

(*e*) CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

See Report for 1939, page 18.

Throughout the session with but few interruptions for holidays, very bad weather, etc., the Lifebuoy Emergency Bath Unit provided by Messrs. Lever Brothers (see Report for 1942, page 11) maintained a time-table of five schools per week, providing weekly spray baths for nearly 180 pupils at each school. 38,190 baths in all were given on 214 working days. On occasion nearly 300 spray baths were provided in a day.

(*f*) Co-operation with Teachers and Parents, with Special Reference to the Attendance of Parents at Inspection.

See Report for 1939, page 18.

The willing co-operation of the teaching staff was continued throughout the session under review. The continued success of the experimental cleanliness and hygiene scheme now extended to 20 schools is referred to on page 55.

Parents less frequently attended the systematic medical inspection of their children than in 1939, but the attendance of the parent with 92·5 per cent. of the infants examined (as compared with 90·5 per cent. in 1943 and 96·3 per cent. in 1939), and a total percentage of 62·9 per cent. (63·3 in 1943 and 71·7 in 1939) may be regarded as satisfactory in present circumstances.

5.—*THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.*

(A) GENERAL REVIEW.

(The relative statistics will be found on pages 34 to 52.)

47,293 children were examined in the course of systematic inspection in ordinary schools ; this was a larger number than in 1943 or 1939. In addition, 899 special school children were inspected. The numbers of " other " examinations (pages 50 to 52) reflect mainly (1) the return to more normal conditions in the schools and consequent diminution of special examinations connected with evacuation, (2) the increase in cleanliness inspections and in inspections of pupils volunteering for berry-picking, potato and grain harvest, etc., together with the resumption of inspections for purely holiday camps (re-introduced for the children attending Junior Clubs). Details as to the prevalence of specified defects are given on pages 38 to 43 with additional information on two succeeding pages. These details have been affected by discussions with and instructions given to the Medical Officers in the course of the previous session, relating to classification of certain defects. When due allowance is made for these considerations, it is felt that the statistics constitute, on the whole, evidence of continuing improvement in the physical condition of the school children in fundamental health matters, although defects of clothing, footgear and practical classroom vision (*i.e.*, failure to obtain spectacles) increased in frequency. The following notes deal more fully with the various figures on which the above generalisation is based.

There were further signs of deterioration of the children's clothing (page 38), dirty clothing reaching a higher percentage (0·2) than in any year from 1939 onward. Unsatisfactory footgear, too, was more frequent—0·9 per cent. as compared with 0·3 per cent. in 1943 and 0·1 per cent. in 1941. On the other hand, uncleanliness of head and body (11·8 per cent.) was again less frequent than in the preceding year (12·3 per cent.), but much more frequent than in 1939 (5·2 per cent.).

Similar remarks to those regarding uncleanliness apply to the section dealing with defects of skin (page 39), which stood in 1944 at 4·3 per cent. (5·4 per cent. in 1943 and 3·2 per cent. in 1939), scabies being mainly responsible for the varying incidence.

Nutritional defects (8·3 per cent.) were recorded more frequently than in 1943 (8·0 per cent.), but less frequently than in 1939 (11·1 per cent.). The details on page 39 would indicate that slightly defective nutrition increased among the infants of both sexes and the older girls but not among the older boys—a finding which is probably doubtful in itself and which can moreover be traced to the influence of an unusually severe standard adopted by two temporary officers who dealt with large numbers of infants and older girls. (The records of the average measurements of the children (page 46) do not indicate any general loss in weight.)

The dental condition of the school children continues to improve. So low a percentage of " unhealthy mouths " (4·7 per cent.) has not been recorded since this heading was introduced in 1939 (page 39) ; the percentage of sound teeth (48·8 per cent.) (page 45) is the highest recorded in the course of systematic inspection since 1920 ; the percentage of sound teeth found by the dentists in the course of their inspections in a limited number of selected schools was also unusually high (21·9 per cent.) (page 53).

The sections relating to naso-pharyngeal defects and external eye disease (page 40) are apparently satisfactory. Under the first named group of defects, only cases " for observation " show increased incidence over the corresponding figures for 1939. The details of the incidence of external eye diseases (4·4 per cent. in all) are in nearly every case lower than or equal to the corresponding figures for 1943 and 1939.

The percentage of children with fair or bad visual acuity (with spectacles if worn) (17·8 per cent.) (page 41) had apparently increased since the previous year (16·0 per cent.) and since 1939 (17·5 per cent.). In the last Report doubt was expressed as to the improvement in this respect which the statistics for 1943 appeared to indicate. Other particulars (see page 27), as well as the day-to-day administrative difficulty of persuading parents, possibly harassed with war-time work and other difficulties, to obtain the spectacles prescribed for their children, appear to confirm the deterioration.

The information relating to diseases of the ear and defective hearing (page 41) does not call for comment.

Under " Speech " and " Mental and nervous condition " (page 42), the only noteworthy point is the relatively high incidence of backwardness (0·5 per cent. as compared with 0·2 per cent. in 1939). This is probably one of the figures which merely reflects past disturbances of the schools due to evacuation.

Defects of the circulatory system (page 42) were apparently rife (2·9 per cent. as compared with 1·9 per cent. in 1939), but as the exceptionally high incidence of these defects was confined to the returns of two or three officers, it appears that the deterioration can be discounted.

The total incidence of defects of the lungs (page 43) was the same as in 1939 (4·8 per cent.). An apparent increase in suspected tuberculosis (0·2 per cent. as compared with 0·1 per cent. in 1943) is probably symptomatic of exceptional care in this connection.

The sections relating to deformities and infectious diseases show no changes worthy of remark (page 43).

The general section for " Other diseases or defects " (page 43), *i.e.*, those not included in the earlier categories, shows an increase on all the figures since 1939 (5.6 per cent. as compared with 3·1 per cent. in 1939). Enuresis and anaemia were the most frequently recorded defects in this category in recent years. In the case of the former defect, there are reasons connected with evacuation, rather than health reasons, for the increase, and in the case of anaemia, it may be said that three officers found the incidence of this defect to be much higher than did the other thirteen officers. The main work of these three officers was with infants and the older girls and it was in these groups that the increase of " other defects " was most noticeable.

Apart from the above details relating to specified defects, there are certain " general " percentages named below by means of which the relative physical condition of the children may be assessed.

Children notified to parents on account of defects of clothing, cleanliness, and trivial caries of the temporary teeth (9·2 per cent.) showed a reduction from 1943 (9·7 per cent.) but not from 1939 (7·4 per cent.) (page 44). On the other hand, those " notified " on account of other than the above trivial defects stood (34·6 per cent.) at about the same level as in 1943 (34·5 per cent.) but at a lower level than in 1939 (38·5 per cent.).

The percentages of children " noted for re-inspection " at a future visit by the School Medical Officers (page 44) followed a similar trend to the above, *i.e.*, a more satisfactory percentage (9·5) than in 1943 (10·1 per cent.) but a less satisfactory percentage than in 1939 (5·7 per cent.) in respect of the trivial defects named above, and a more satisfactory percentage (36·5) than in any year from 1939 forward in respect of the " other " defects.

The percentage of children examined who required to be excluded from school fell from 2·1 per cent. in 1943 to 1·2 per cent. in 1944, a percentage which however was much higher than that for 1939 (0·7). The incidence of scabies alone would largely account for this.

The records of the average measurements of the children (page 46), while not always quite so good as some exceptional recent figures, were still satisfactory as they indicated the maintenance of both height and weight above pre-war levels; the averages for 1944 were more satisfactory in respect of weight than of height, the "all Glasgow" averages for weight being never lower than second highest since 1920.

The "classification of the children according to the remediability of the major defect found in the individual child" (page 49) showed the highest (and most satisfactory) percentage of children free from defects (53·5 per cent.) since the institution of this classification in 1939. This satisfactory position no doubt arose mainly, but not entirely, from the improved condition of the children's teeth. On the other hand, a less satisfactory proportion of the remaining children were classified as suffering from "temporary defects" (30·1 per cent.—Classes II and III) and a greater (and, therefore, less satisfactory) proportion from the less remediable defects (16·2 per cent.—Class IV). There is little doubt that this last unsatisfactory aspect of the Table can be discounted (see above regarding standards adopted by a few officers in respect of nutrition, circulatory system and "other" diseases) and that therefore the conclusions to be drawn from the Table in question are satisfactory.

No conclusions relative to condition of the children as a whole can be based upon the analysis of the inspection of special cases or upon the summaries of Cleanliness and Sanitary Inspectresses' work (see pages 50 and 51).

CONCLUSION.

While past disturbance of school routine, of methods and types of inspection, and changes in the medical personnel have occasioned some apparently unsatisfactory movements on the purely statistical side, there is, in fact, in these records, evidence of the continued maintenance of fundamentally good health among the children.

In the matter of nutrition, height, weight and dentition the records are better than the corresponding records for the pre-war years and often better than some exceptional records for the war years. The personal cleanliness of the children continues to show improvement upon recent, if not upon pre-war, years. The incidence of scabies continues to show a satisfactory diminution, but there is further evidence of deterioration in the condition of the clothing and footgear and in the matter of provision of spectacles for the children, no doubt due to supply difficulties and perhaps to parents' war work.

6.—*MEDICAL TREATMENT.*

(For Dental Treatment, see page 53.)

It will be found that throughout the statistics relating to medical treatment the most frequent characteristic was an increase over the previous year's figures in numbers of cases treated and numbers of attendances made, but that the figures seldom indicated increase over the corresponding figures for the last pre-war year. In general, the increases could be attributed to more normal conditions of school attendance, to special efforts to maintain it, and, as a result, to more frequent resort to the clinics for medical advice. The larger numbers of children, even than in 1939, with " no apparent defect " seen at the clinics for ear, skin and general (but not eye) diseases are symptomatic of the care which was being taken to ensure that all possible clinic cases should receive attention and that the children's status as to " fitness for school " should be determined.

The main conditions which (exceptionally) showed increase over corresponding figures for 1939 and which might or might not have some significance were :—(1) *Eye Diseases*—Corneal Ulcers (65 cases, the same number as in 1943) ; (2) *Skin Diseases*—Scabies (11,532 cases as compared with 17,393 in 1943 and 1,995 in 1939) ; Eczema and Urticaria (almost certainly an effect of the care exercised to detect scabies) ; Ringworm—of the head especially—(undoubtedly increasing in frequency) ; (3) *Other Diseases*—Pulmonary Tuberculosis (in fact, healthy children under supervision only because of their contact with known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis) ; Enuresis (increase associated with evacuation experiences) ; Others (arising in part from School Attendance Officers' requests for guidance regarding children's absences).

It seems, therefore, that the only clear indications of deterioration since 1939 occurred under skin diseases. The incidence of scabies had, however, passed its peak, but cases of ringworm continued to increase in number. New and up-to-date X-ray apparatus for the treatment of the latter condition may soon replace the existing equipment at William Street Clinic.

Scabies.—The following table presents the various figures relating to scabies which have been published in this series of Reports from 1926 onwards :—

SCABIES CASES.

Year.		No. and percentage found at Routine Inspection.	No. treated at School Clinics.	No. of Baths given.
1926	...	27 (0·1%)	297	1,642
1927	...	24 (0·1%)	378	1,982
1928	...	39 (0·1%)	537	2,804
1929	...	61 (0·1%)	677	3,636
1930	...	55 (0·1%)	1,046	4,099
1931	...	137 (0·3%)	1,419	4,192
1932	...	106 (0·2%)	1,547	3,289
1933	...	76 (0·2%)	1,500	2,806
1934	...	91 (0·2%)	1,309	2,731
1935	...	92 (0·2%)	1,164	2,798
1936	...	128 (0·2%)	1,252	2,393
1937	...	92 (0·2%)	1,203	1,960
1938	...	146 (0·3%)	1,566	3,379
1939	...	158 (0·3%)	1,995	8,611
1940	...	No inspection	2,412	8,425
1941	...	522 (1·3%)	5,039	44,112
1942	...	1,255 (2·5%)	13,358	120,057
1943	...	947 (2·1%)	17,393	154,869
1944	...	440 (0·9%)	11,532	75,535

In the seven school years 1920 to 1926 (the school year ends on 31st July), the numbers of children treated at the school clinics on account of scabies fell from nearly 2,000 to 297 per annum, but in 1927 the numbers again began to rise and continued to increase in number for some years.

In the spring of 1933 the arrangements for the control of the condition were under consideration; the report system between the school and the sanitary organisations was overhauled, lotions and ointments for non-school cases were continued, as was assistance with washing of clothing and bedding, and in addition residential treatment for infected families was made available in Reception House or Hospital.

From 1933 to 1937 the numbers of cases discovered and treated fell rather than increased, but in 1938 and 1939 the increase in scabies, which was manifest throughout the country, was well under way. Evacuation and school closures then intervened, and the return of children from evacuation and the partial re-opening of schools showed that a serious position had developed. (Half of the 1940 cases were put on treatment in the last two months of the school year, after many special emergency school inspections had been made.) 1941 saw the first increase in facilities for scabies baths (two additional school clinics) and in 1942 there were further increases, for adults as well as children, in which school clinics and First Aid Posts took part. In 1942 also a special staff was set up in the sanitary divisions to visit the homes.

It will be seen that the "peak" year for the detection of scabies in the course of routine inspection in the schools was 1942, but that the peak year for treatment in the clinics was 1943, and that apparently the concerted efforts of all concerned have helped to produce a downward trend in the figures.

(A) MINOR AILMENTS.

(1) *Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Minor Injuries, etc.*

Details of new cases—	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Cuts, bruises, sprains, etc.	1,014	479	1,493	990	3,133
Burns and scalds	99	81	180	160	336
Totals	1,113	560	1,673	1,150	3,469

The attendances are included with those for skin conditions (page 23).

(2) *Diseases of the Ear.*

Details of new cases—	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Chronic suppurative inflammation (otorrhoea)—Single	173	113	286	472	739
Double	13	22	35	70	
Results of above disease	259	209	468	174	174
Retracted membrane	31	36	67	41	136
Chronic aural catarrh	—	—	—	2	1
Ceruminous collection (wax)	148	111	259	198	219
Nasal catarrh	32	20	52	51	138
Laryngitis	—	5	5	2	28
Other diseases	20	15	35	117	140
	676	531	1,207	1,127	1,568
Cases brought forward from previous session	444	368	812	791	1,353
Totals	1,120	899	2,019	1,918	2,921

In addition, the following children were examined for ear conditions, with the results shown :—

	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Recommended operation for tonsils and/or adenoids	335	360	695	818	509
Other operations recommended	3	2	5	17	61
Referred to Hospitals	4	—	4	1	9
No apparent disease	451	336	787	712	617
Totals	793	698	1,491	1,548	1,196
Clinic attendances of above cases	27,909	21,155	49,064	43,733	75,623

(3) *Diseases of the Eye, excluding Defective Vision.*

Details of new cases—		1944.		1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Blepharitis	236	248	484	573	907
Hordeolum (stye)	64	75	139	127	364
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal ...	238	256	494	529	1,085
Conjunctivitis, muco-purulent ...	7	9	16	49	202
Ophthalmia, strumous (includes phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis)	—	4	4	1	56
Keratitis (interstitial)	1	8	9	5	19
Corneal ulcers	42	23	65	65	51
Corneal opacities	—	—	—	2	2
Dacryocystitis	—	—	—	—	—
Epiphora	—	1	1	3	3
Injuries	13	13	26	22	44
Other diseases	14	8	22	63	46
No apparent disease	93	89	182	75	201
	708	734	1,442	1,514	2,980
Cases brought forward from previous session	166	156	322	302	404
Totals	874	890	1,764	1,816	3,384
Clinic attendances of above cases	11,025	11,069	22,094	23,577	36,465

(4*a*) *Diseases of the Skin, not including Ringworm or Favus.*

Details of new cases—		1944.		1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Scabies	5,637	5,895	11,532	17,393	1,995
Pediculosis capitis and impetigo contagiosa	2	3	5	15	102
Pediculosis capitis	3	7	10	13	13
Impetigo contagiosa	2,693	1,796	4,489	4,938	5,576
Ecthyma	130	104	234	306	266
Dermatitis seborrhoeica ...	313	298	611	593	648
Eczema	139	121	260	254	243
Alopecia areata	26	23	49	57	82
Psoriasis	26	41	67	60	103
Herpes zoster (shingles) ...	58	58	116	8	202
Lupus	1	1	2	1	3
Ulcers and abscesses	1,160	776	1,936	2,002	2,816
Urticaria	76	69	145	164	118
Warts	44	62	106	107	305
Other skin diseases	56	46	102	332	163
No apparent disease	848	640	1,488	1,640	497
	11,212	9,940	21,152	27,883	13,132
Cases brought forward from previous session	422	348	770	1,405	1,042
Totals	11,634	10,288	21,922	29,288	14,174
Clinic attendances of cases of skin disease, including ringworm and favus	65,598	50,655	116,253	147,188	136,008

(4*b*) *Ringworm and Favus.*

X-Ray Treatment—

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF NEW CASES					NUMBER OF RADIATIONS (Old and New Cases)				
	1944.			1943.	1939.	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Ringw'm *(head)	62	2	64	38	42	298	10	308	192	169
Warts, etc. ...	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	27	21
Totals	62	2	64	47	50	298	10	308	219	190
Clinic attendances of above cases (for radiation)						65	2	67	61	62

* These are also included under "Drug Treatment."

Drug Treatment—

	1944. Boys.	1944. Girls.	1944. Totals.	1943. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Ringworm (head)	155	32	187	102	69
Ringworm (body)	125	128	253	297	260
Totals	280	160	440	399	329

(4*c*) *Bath Treatment of Scabies.*

	1944. Boys.	1944. Girls.	1944. Totals.	1943. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Cases receiving baths	4,897	5,009	9,906	14,081	668
Baths given*	36,168	39,367	75,535	154,869	8,611

* These are included as attendances at 4 (*a*).

(4*d*) *Reception House Treatment of Scabies.*

See Report for 1943, page 18.

In view of the arrangements for treatment of scabies cases elsewhere, it was not necessary to admit any family to the Reception House on account of scabies infection.

(5) *Other Diseases.*

(*a*) *Cases dealt with* at the regular clinics for " Other Diseases "—

		1944.		1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh ...	635	531	1,166	916	2,198
Anaemia and/or debility	619	701	1,320	1,072	2,110
Rickets	16	8	24	11	27
Tubercular conditions—					
Pulmonary (including contacts)	128	108	236	17	12
Non-pulmonary	30	13	43	14	54
Paralysis	8	8	16	2	11
Heart disease	43	50	93	53	168
Chorea	28	42	70	50	111
Enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids ...	152	148	300	209	690
Adenitis	95	67	162	85	269
Rheumatism	87	152	239	145	290
Enuresis...	270	407	677	643	400
Malnutrition	10	8	18	10	39
Epilepsy	17	17	34	22	58
Digestive disorders	119	137	256	149	573
Infectious diseases	212	265	477	258	234
Mental deficiency	4	—	4	2	24
Others	287	325	612	982	560
No apparent disease	492	477	969	770	513
Totals	3,252	3,464	6,716	5,410	8,341
Clinic attendances of above cases ...	8,127	7,881	16,008	13,334	19,302
Additional attendances for the supply of cod liver oil emulsion and other medicines	8,481	7,611	16,092	13,412	21,672

(*b*) *Cases of " Other Diseases " seen at school inspections, etc.*, and recommended for immediate supply of medicine—

	1944.	1943.	1939.
Found to be " necessitous " and instructed to attend clinic for supplies	1,186	510	2,306
Found to be " non-necessitous " and parents warned to provide medicines	30	39	89
Totals	1,216	549	2,395

(*c*) *The cases on treatment at clinics for diseases of skin, eye, or ear who were given medicines for " Other Diseases " at these clinics* numbered 818—438 boys and 380 girls—as compared with 704 in the preceding year, and 2,266 in 1939.

The total of all " Other Diseases " at 8,750 ((*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) above) compares with 6,663 cases in the previous year and 13,002 in 1939.

(*d*) *Artificial Light Treatment.*

Details of new cases treated—	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Rickets	7	6	13	23	22
Anaemia and/or debility ...	156	123	279	369	372
Nervous diseases	1	1	2	—	42
Enlarged glands	25	14	39	31	55
Chronic bronchitis	204	115	319	334	295
Rheumatism	14	21	35	31	46
Skin conditions	20	24	44	24	67
Eye conditions	12	14	26	29	34
Other diseases	9	12	21	70	129
Totals	448	330	778	911	1,062
Clinic attendances of above cases	7,307	5,608	12,915	16,176	25,610

Sixteen school children were treated at the Child Welfare Clinic in Summertown Road, Govan.

(B) DEFECTIVE VISION.

(*a*) *Cases dealt with at Refraction Clinics*—

	1944.				1943.		1939.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.		Totals.		Totals.	
Subjected to refraction—								
Spectacles prescribed ...	2,859	2,941	5,800		6,230		7,467	
Spectacles not prescribed—								
For further treatment			1,745		2,343		2,915	
No treatment required			1,296		1,645		2,388	
				8,841		10,218		12,770
Not subjected to refraction—								
For further treatment			620		595		433	
No treatment required			309		357		508	
Spectacles checked			92		89		299	
Postponed			1,372		1,367		1,130	
				2,393		2,408		2,370
Totals				11,234		12,626		15,140
Number of clinics held				1,250		1,388		1,567
Average number of children per clinic				9·0		9·0		9·5
Average number subjected to refraction at each clinic				7·1		7·4		8·1

(*b*) *Provision of Spectacles by the Corporation at Contract Rates*—

	1944.	1943.	1939.
Full cost charged to the parents	2,658 (67·6%)	2,939 (67·9%)	2,314 (40·3%)
Half cost charged to the parents ("Partly Necessitous" cases)	720 (18·3%)	764 (17·7%)	598 (10·4%)
Spectacles provided free of cost ("Necessitous" cases)	556 (14·1%)	622 (14·4%)	2,830 (49·3%)
Totals ...	3,934	4,325	5,742
Spectacles repaired	1,171	1,537	2,175

These figures include 26 pairs of spectacles and 23 repairs for children in receiving areas.

The percentage of children supplied with spectacles free of cost to the parents is again the lowest recorded in these reports from 1930 onward.

(*c*) *Wearing of Spectacles in School.*

Returns were sought from the schools regarding 2,839 children who had obtained spectacles prescribed for them by the school oculists in the period July to December, 1943. The analyses of these returns, and of a similar return obtained in 1937, are as follows :—

	1944.	1937.
Children wearing the spectacles	1,272 (58·4%)	1,574 (78·8%)
Spectacles said to be at home	280 (12·9%)	167 (8·4%)
Spectacles lost or broken	630 (28·9%)	257 (12·9%)
	2,182	1,998

No return was received in respect of 657 pupils ; most of these (527) had left school or been transferred elsewhere (65).

The above result cannot be regarded as satisfactory. No doubt the lower percentage of children wearing spectacles can be attributed, in part at least, to abnormal conditions of home life (parents on war service and war work).

(C) OPERATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADENOIDS AND ENLARGED TONSILS, ETC., AT THE WESTERN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Nature of Operation—	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Tonsils removed	—	—	—	1	5
Adenoids removed	21	11	32	23	14
Tonsils and adenoids removed	704	730	1,434	1,393	1,826
Aural polypus removed ...	—	1	1	—	21
Totals	725	742	1,467	1,417	1,866
Number of periods in which operations were carried through			141	131	199
Average number of cases dealt with per period ...			10·4	10·8	9·4
Clinic (including hospital) attendances of above cases			4,614	4,485	6,115

* In the course of the Session 57 (*61*) children were detained in hospital beyond the normal period—41 (*49*) for periods of 1 to 3 days, 14 (*10*) for 4 to 7 days, 2 (*2*) for 9 to 14 days. Some of the children were detained on account of special pre-operation conditions—history of excessive bleeding, etc., 7 (*2*), sickness, 11 (*11*)—and others on

account of special post-operation conditions such as high temperature 4 (*12*), haemorrhage 16 (*10*), and others 18 (*8*). One child (*18*) was detained for after-care reasons.

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* In this paragraph and in the two following, 1943 figures are given in brackets.

1,438 (*1,396*) children were visited in their homes after operation, 1,388 (*1,293*) being found satisfactory at the first visit. In 1 (*4*) case private medical attendance was advised. Eight (*8*) cases were found to be satisfactory at subsequent visits. In 41 (*91*) cases admission to the house could not be obtained, the children were out, or for other reasons could not be examined.

In addition to operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, children attending the school clinics for ear diseases are, when necessary, referred to the general hospitals of the Corporation with a view to operative treatment. 85 (*111*) children—49 (*55*) boys and 36 (*56*) girls—were so referred on the recommendation of School Medical Officers ; 17 (*63*) of these were operated on for mastoid disease, 43 (*24*) for tonsils and/or adenoids removal, 4 (*1*) for antral disease, and 9 (*6*) children had operations or treatment for other aural, nasal, or throat conditions, other minor operations being performed for some of these children at the same time. Twelve (*17*) children received conservative treatment only.

(D) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(*a*) *Deformities treated in Mearnskirk Hospital.*

As in previous war years, because of the retention of hospital beds for Service casualties and to some extent because of the evacuation of many of the physically defective children, only a few children with long term deformities of an urgent nature were admitted to hospital from the orthopaedic clinics. On the other hand, considerable numbers of children who could be helped by out-patient treatment were dealt with at the hospital out-patient department. In spite of the pressure of war work, one afternoon each week was reserved for the examination and treatment of these patients. In all, 492 crippled children were advised or treated at the hospital during the year. In connection with the diagnosis and treatment of these cases 102 X-ray examinations were made, 27 surgical dressings were undertaken, 61 plaster splints were applied, 6 casts were made and 28 new splints were supplied as follows :—Certalmid splints 3, celluloid splints 3, spinal braces 5, shoulder-abduction splints 3, leg irons 6, walking calipers 8. Seven pairs of crutches were supplied and 108 boots were altered as follows :—Soles tilted 22, heel-tubes fitted 37, metatarsal bars fitted 7, T-straps fitted 14, pattens fitted 19, back-stops fitted 9. In addition 87 splints and 1 peg leg were repaired.

(*b*) *Deformities treated by Exercise, Massage, Electrical Treatment, etc., at Ashley Street, Gorbals, and Provan Orthopaedic Clinics, and at three Special Schools.*

	1944. Boys.	1944. Girls.	1944. Totals.	1943. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Number of children examined ...	355	405	760	682	2,332
Number of attendances of "old" cases reporting for observation ...	284	342	626	497	677

The staff of seven physiotherapists carried out treatment for the following cases :—

Details of new cases put on treatment at Clinics—	1944. Boys.	1944. Girls.	1944. Totals.	1943. Totals.	1939. Totals.
Curvature of spine (kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis)	48	100	148	131	250
Paralysis, infantile and other ...	22	20	42	42	79
Flat-foot	46	56	102	133	138
Wry-neck (torticollis)	6	8	14	18	8
Fracture (result of), sprains and dislocations	2	3	5	2	6
Deformities of chest	4	1	5	4	11
Talipes	12	16	28	19	45
Contractures	2	—	2	—	4
Others	12	23	35	24	35
	154	227	381	373	576
Cases brought forward from previous session	66	73	139	166	192
Totals	220	300	520	539	768
Discharged from Orthopaedic Clinics—					
Fit	96	138	234	215	337
For hospital treatment	5	5	10	9	9
To Convalescent Homes ...	4	4	8	5	4
Transferred to other clinics or treated by appliances... ...	16	17	33	46	46
For other reasons (leaving school, etc.)	42	51	93	125	59
Totals	163	215	378	400	455
Number still on treatment	57	85	142	137	313
Number of attendances made by children for treatment			11,916	14,810	25,995

(*c*) *Deformities treated by Exercises and Massage at Special Schools and Evacuation Centres.*

In addition to the work detailed in the above table, physiotherapists gave 1,058 class lessons and 1,221 individual treatments in special schools and evacuation centres. Six nursery schools were visited and 47 individual treatments given.

(*d*) *Deformities treated by Appliances.*

Surgical appliances were provided to school children through the splint departments of hospitals or through the Corporation's contractors on terms adjusted to the family income.

	1944.						
	Voluntary Hospitals.		Ashley St. Clinic.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Special boots or overshoes with steel or other supports	3	2	—	1	6	11	16
Special boots or overshoes	2	2	7	7	18	17	20
Steel or other supports ...	3	4	4	3	14	19	9
Other appliances	1	—	9	—	10	13	24
Totals	9	8	20	11	48	60	69
Repairs	13	5	29	20	67	76	146

In addition, artificial eyes were supplied to 12 children—6 boys and 6 girls.

7.—*DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.*

On page 53 will be found brief statistics relating to the above; fuller information will probably be included in the next Report. The figures which are given, however, amply reflect the improvement in the children's teeth evident from the results of systematic inspection; they show increased percentages of acceptance of clinic treatment, and increased work of a conservative nature done at the clinics.

8.—*SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES AND HOLIDAY SCHOOLS.*

Arrangements for the Instruction of Exceptional Children.

See Report for 1942, page 30.

The following table shows the number of pupils at the various special schools and classes in the City, near the City, or in hospital schools and evacuation centres outwith the City as at 30th June, 1944 :—

Type of Child.	Day Centres in or near City.		Day and Residential Centres near City.		Residential Centres outwith City.	
	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Centres.	No. of Pupils.
Physically Defective—						
General	11	1,405	—	—	8	287
Blind	—	—	1	10	1	14
Myopic	2	78	1	18	—	—
Deaf	1	20	1	38	1	81
Semi-Deaf	1	72	1	18	1	8
Mentally Defective ...	17	2,045	—	—	6	177
Totals 1944 ...	(24)	3,620	(1)	84	(14)	567
Totals 1943 ...	(24)	3,259	(1)	81	(12)	568

The total of the pupils shown above, 4,271, compares with a total of 3,908 in the previous year and with approximately 6,000 pupils of similar categories receiving instruction in 1939.

The holiday school at Hillfoot (Bearsden) housed physically defective evacuees mainly, but as there were usually at least 15 places available, a succession of 59 girls requiring the holiday school type of regime were accommodated for periods of a few weeks each.

There were no special classes provided for dull or backward children or for children suffering from speech defects (but see below).

The Child Guidance Clinics dealt with 2,329 children, 119 of whom spent some time at Nerston House, East Kilbride. The cases dealt with included 569 children whose chief problem was speech defect.

The number of children specially examined by the School Medical Officers regarding mental defects during the year was :—

	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
First examinations ...	443	312	755	852	587
Re-examinations ...	535	361	896	597	1,528
Totals	978	673	1,651	1,449	2,115

In the work of after-care of mentally defective children, the number of cases added to the home visiting lists of the women officers was 383 (256 boys and 127 girls) ; 322 cases were taken off the lists ; at the end of the year 2,344 cases remained on the visiting lists, as compared with 2,283 in 1943.

9.—*ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.*

The normal arrangements (see Report for 1939, page 48) were carried through as far as was possible in exceptional circumstances of restricted staff and accommodation.

The physical training staff, including those in the services and on evacuation, consisted of the Superintendent of Physical Education, a Depute Superintendent (woman), one Supervisor (woman) in charge of orthopaedic clinics, 15 Principal Teachers (10 men and 5 women), 98 assistant teachers (men) including 1 seconded teacher, and 92 assistant teachers (women), including 5 physiotherapists engaged at the orthopaedic clinics. In addition 15 married women were employed in the work (9 full time and 6 part time).

The recent promotion of 15 teachers to Principal Teacherships in Secondary schools will enable help and advice to be given by them in the neighbouring primary schools.

Simple first aid was again included in the hygiene course given to post-qualifying pupils, and courses in first aid and home nursing (girls) and first aid and ambulance work (boys) were given to pupils of the fifth and sixth years of the secondary schools.

10.—*ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF CHILDREN.*

(*a*) *Administration and* (*b*) *Nature of Meals.*—See Report for 1942, page 33. In December, 1944, the Corporation appointed an Organiser of School Meals—to supervise cooking and dining centres, staff, and menus.

The meals enumerated below were prepared at Kinning Park and Dovehill Cooking Centres, and at the four War Emergency Cooking Depots (Welfare Department). During the period September to November, 1944, six district cooking centres were opened, which raised the number of dinners prepared per day to about 37,500. (Milk supply to school children—page 54.)

(*c*) *Number and Cost of Meals.*—The numbers of meals supplied during the year ended 31st July, 1944, were :—

A (1). Paid for by parents (includes nursery school children).
A (2). do. do. (war-time nursery children).
B. Supplied to necessitous children. C. Paid for by Welfare Department.
(A (1), B and C—ordinary and special school pupils included in each case.)

	1944.			1943.		
	Breakfasts.	Dinners.	Teas.	Breakfasts.	Dinners.	Teas.
A (1)	424,991	5,759,072	474,368	566,993	3,893,561	595,822
A (2)	195,214	195,214	182,691	122,540	122,540	112,486
B	68,838	1,531,303	70,313	104,732	1,007,889	106,673
C	114,560	473,225	115,380	104,429	343,706	103,567
Totals	803,603	7,958,814	842,752	898,694	3,367,696	918,548
Total No. of Meals	* 9,605,169 in 1944.			7,184,938 in 1943.		

* In addition, 43,867 meals were supplied to inmates of the Remand Home, and 49,992 dinners to the pupils of Trades Schools.

The charges made to parents for meals were—Dinners, five days per week, 1/6, six days per week, 1/9 ; three meals per day, six days per week, 3/6.

(*d*) *Boots and Clothing.*—Boots or clothing, or both, were supplied to 20,517 children as compared with 20,276 in 1943 and 32,842 in 1939.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER APPENDICES.

TABLE I.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT :—

(A) (*a*) *Systematic Examinations*, i.e., the main groups recommended for the session (see page 13), and (*b*) *Other Systematic Examinations*, i.e., children missed at recommended age groups or otherwise outwith these groups.

GROUP.	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
(*a*) Entrants	9,220	9,244	18,464	19,383	18,469
Second Age Group	6,956	7,110	14,066	12,518	10,549
Third Age Group ...	6,334	6,816	13,150	12,290	13,213
Fourth Age Group	167	103	270	249	413
	22,677	23,273	45,950	44,440	42,644
(*b*) Others	597	746	1,343	1,292	3,681
Totals ...	23,274	24,019	47,293	45,732	46,325

For age distribution of these children see Appendix 1b on page 37.

In addition to these numbers of children, the following were examined in the course of Systematic Inspection of the pupils at Special Schools and Classes :—

GROUP.	1944.			1943.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Physically defective children	237	213	450	474	861
Mentally defective children	255	194	449	395	596
Totals ...	492	407	899	869	1,457

(B) *Other Examinations*—

GROUP.	1944.	1943.	1939.
(i) *In Schools*—			
Special Cases (in respect of particular defects)	15,033*	13,637	13,964
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	13,029	12,803	26,302
Leaving Interviews	92	93	12,900
Measurements only (boys in two High Schools)	504	522	679
Admissions and Discharges in Special Schools and Classes	199	170	1,112
Totals	28,857	27,225	54,957

* Includes cases of the " Special Emergency " type.

GROUP.	1944.	1943.	1939.
(ii) *Mainly at Clinics*—			
Applicants for preliminary training as Teachers	15	24	48
Applicants for Licences under the Corporation Bye-laws for the Employment of Children	573	489	383
Adult Employees of the Corporation ...	53	60	97
*Certifications—Blind Persons Act, 1920 ...	11	7	17
Candidates for Printers' Apprenticeships ...	—	—	99
†Children as to fitness for camps, etc.—			
Harvesters (September, 1943)	6,911	1,236	9,796
Berrypickers, etc. (July, 1944)	1,359		
Play-centre groups (July, 1944) ...	1,003		
Children as to fitness for "School Journeys" abroad, etc.	—	—	134
Children as to fitness for admission to Residential Schools and Institutions ...	62	116	1,341
Special food examinations of children ...	1,313	2,036	5,074
Juvenile Court Cases	150	178	81
Other Special Cases	213	144	341
Totals	11,663	4,290	17,411
(iii) "*Emergency*" *Examinations*—			
Special emergency inspection at schools—now included in "Special Cases" (B (i) above)	—	6,779	(1940) 341,767
‡Cleanliness inspections (by school nurses) ...	158,189	136,863	
Inspections immediately prior to evacuation—			
Individual children—			
For Government Camp	116	412	554
For Children's Overseas Reception Board	—	—	5,847
Others	374	858	6,768
Totals	158,679	144,912	354,936

* These examinations are made at the Central Clinic for the Blind.

† In September, 1944, 8,437 further examinations were made of volunteers for grain and potato harvesting.

‡ In addition, Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions made 145,978 cleanliness inspections at 79 schools (see page 51).

APPENDIX Ia.—NOTIFICATIONS TO PARENTS.

The numbers and percentages of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment for conditions other than (*a*) defects of clothing or cleanliness (including pediculosis) and (*b*) trivial caries of the temporary teeth, were as follows :—

GROUP.	1944.			1943. Totals.	1942. Totals.	1939. Totals.
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.			
Entrants ...	3,665 (*39·8%*)	3,513 (*38·0%*)	7,178 (*38·9%*)	7,953 (*41·0%*)	10,096 (*46·6%*)	8,129 (*44·0%*)
2nd Age Group	2,677 (*38·5%*)	2,592 (*36·5%*)	5,269 (*37·5%*)	4,508 (*36·0%*)	5,616 (*41·1%*)	4,289 (*40·7%*)
3rd Age Group...	1,646 (*26·0%*)	1,840 (*27·0%*)	3,486 (*26·5%*)	2,916 (*23·7%*)	4,114 (*31·7%*)	4,156 (*31·5%*)
4th Age Group... and Others ...	222 (*29·1%*)	216 (*25·4%*)	438 (*27·2%*)	379 (*24·6%*)	810 (*33·2%*)	1,243 (*30·4%*)
Totals	8,210 (*35·3%*)	8,161 (*34·0%*)	16,371 (*34·6%*)	15,756 (*34·5%*)	20,636 (*40·7%*)	17,817 (*38·5%*)

The numbers and percentages of cases in which intimation was made to parents verbally or by card, together with information as to similar intimations in respect of clothing, cleanliness, and/or minor dental defects will be found in Appendix IIa on page 44.

APPENDIX Ib.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AT DATE OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION.

(*a*) Children within groups recommended for the session (as indicated by brackets).
(*b*) Children outwith groups recommended for the session.

		‡ Entrants-Infants.					‡ Second Age Group.				‡ Third Age Group.			‡ Fourth Age Group.				
Ages.		2-4 †	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Totals.
BOYS.																		
Non-transferred Schools	(*a*)	313	5,608	370	163	32	83	4,027	784	—	69	3,928	693	—	72	27	—	16,169
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	—	19	—	98	121	48	37	17	20	3	1	—	—	364
Transferred Schools	(*a*)	110	2,353	195	67	9	37	1,798	227	—	66	1,394	184	15	52	1	—	6,508
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	—	20	—	52	41	27	31	54	7	—	—	1	—	233
Totals	(*a*)	423	7,961	565	230	41	120	5,825	1,011	—	135	5,322	877	15	124	28	—	22,677
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	—	39	—	150	162	75	68	71	27	3	1	1	—	597
Totals, 1944		423	7,961	565	230	80	120	5,975	1,173	75	203	5,393	904	18	125	29	—	23,274
Totals, 1943		401	8,284	810	297	§102	139	5,285	956	104	332	5,301	702	16	118	23	—	22,870
GIRLS.																		
Non-transferred Schools	(*a*)	289	5,593	338	131	41	71	4,012	854	—	99	4,444	472	4	46	18	—	16,412
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	1	17	—	80	78	56	49	34	53	1	—	—	2	371
Transferred Schools	(*a*)	95	2,453	244	44	16	63	1,938	172	—	77	1,544	180	—	22	13	—	6,861
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	—	12	—	84	33	81	79	60	16	3	5	1	1	375
Totals	(*a*)	384	8,046	582	175	57	134	5,950	1,026	—	176	5,988	652	4	68	31	—	23,273
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	1	29	—	164	111	137	128	94	69	4	5	1	3	746
Totals, 1944		384	8,046	582	176	86	134	6,114	1,137	137	304	6,082	721	8	73	32	3	24,019
Totals, 1943		330	7,936	887	308	§105	148	5,512	1,006	115	313	5,466	617	8	73	38	—	22,862
ALL.																		
Totals	(*a*)	807	16,007	1,147	405	98	254	11,775	2,037	—	311	11,310	1,529	19	192	59	—	45,950
Do.	(*b*)	—	—	—	1	68	—	314	273	212	196	165	96	7	6	2	3	1,343
Totals, 1944		807	16,007	1,147	406	166	254	12,089	2,310	212	507	11,475	1,625	26	198	61	3	47,293
Totals, 1943		731	16,220	1,697	605	§207	287	10,797	1,962	219	645	10,767	1,319	24	191	61	—	45,732

‡ This grouping applies only to the (*a*) lines on the table.

† Includes nursery school children.

§ Includes 10 boy and 9 girl " Entrants " of 9 or 10 years of age in 1943.

TABLE II.—SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS.

Numbers and percentages of children suffering from defects.

An individual child may appear in several sections but only once in any section, i.e., only the child's major defect in any section is recorded—any minor defects in the same section are ignored in this table. " Sections " are indicated by the horizontal lines across the columns, and the section totals give the numbers of individual children having at least one defect in that section.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages. †		All ages. 1944.	1943.	1942.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Number examined	**9,220**	**9,244**	**6,956**	**7,110**	**6,334**	**6,816**	**23,274**	**24,019**	**47,293**	**45,732**	**50,760**	**46,325**
Nature of defects found												
1. CLOTHING UNSATISFACTORY: Insufficient	6 (0·1)	10 (0·1)	7 (0·1)	11 (0·2)	—	6 (0·1)	13 (0·1)	27 (0·1)	40 (0·1)	24 (0·1)	22 (0·0)	14 (0·0)
Ragged ...	7 (0·1)	2 (0·0)	17 (0·2)	7 (0·1)	6 (0·1)	6 (0·1)	31 (0·1)	17 (0·1)	48 (0·1)	36 (0·1)	30 (0·1)	35 (0·1)
Dirty ...	20 (0·2)	22 (0·2)	13 (0·2)	11 (0·2)	2 (0·0)	12 (0·2)	35 (0·2)	46 (0·2)	81 (0·2)	64 (0·1)	73 (0·1)	35 (0·1)
Totals	33 (0·4)	34 (0·4)	37 (0·5)	29 (0·4)	8 (0·1)	24 (0·4)	79 (0·3)	90 (0·4)	169 (0·4)	124 (0·3)	125 (0·2)	84 (0·2)
2. FOOTGEAR UNSATISFACTORY: Unsatisfactory	60 (0·7)	75 (0·8)	122 (1·8)	90 (1·3)	34 (0·5)	51 (0·7)	220 (0·9)	227 (0·9)	447 (0·9)	145 (0·3)	109 (0·2)	60 (0·1)
None ...	—	—	—	1 (0·0)	—	—	—	1 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	22 (0·0)
Totals	60 (0·7)	75 (0·8)	122 (1·8)	91 (1·3)	34 (0·5)	51 (0·7)	220 (0·9)	228 (0·9)	448 (0·9)	146 (0·3)	110 (0·2)	82 (0·2)
3. UNCLEANLINESS (a) *Head*: Dirty	6 (0·1)	2 (0·0)	3 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	4 (0·1)	1 (0·0)	13 (0·1)	6 (0·0)	19 (0·0)	25 (0·1)	55 (0·1)	16 (0·0)
Nits	287 (3·1)	1,550 (16·8)	217 (3·1)	1,574 (22·1)	76 (1·2)	1,458 (21·4)	595 (2·6)	4,756 (19·8)	5,351 (11·3)	5,289 (11·6)	7,844 (15·5)	2,226 (4·8)
Verminous ...	19 (0·2)	31 (0·3)	8 (0·1)	32 (0·5)	2 (0·0)	28 (0·4)	31 (0·1)	93 (0·4)	124 (0·3)	138 (0·3)	198 (0·4)	82 (0·2)
(b) *Body*: Dirty	18 (0·2)	4 (0·0)	20 (0·3)	5 (0·1)	9 (0·1)	14 (0·2)	49 (0·2)	25 (0·1)	74 (0·2)	97 (0·2)	94 (0·2)	71 (0·2)
Verminous ...	1 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	5 (0·1)	1 (0·0)	9 (0·0)	3 (0·0)	12 (0·0)	69 (0·2)	227 (0·4)	14 (0·0)
Totals	331 (3·6)	1,588 (17·2)	250 (3·6)	1,614 (22·7)	96 (1·5)	1,502 (22·0)	697 (3·0)	4,883 (20·3)	5,580 (11·8)	5,618 (12·3)	8,419 (16·6)	2,409 (5·2)

4. SKIN	(a) *Head*	Ringworm ...	2 (0·0)	—	3 (0·0)	—	1 (0·0)	—	6 (0·0)	—	6 (0·0)	11 (0·0)	8 (0·0)	4 (0·0)
		Impetigo ...	102 (1·1)	50 (0·5)	40 (0·6)	29 (0·4)	8 (0·1)	11 (0·2)	155 (0·7)	94 (0·4)	249 (0·5)	226 (0·5)	346 (0·7)	299 (0·6)
		Injuries ...	10 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	6 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	—	—	16 (0·1)	6 (0·0)	22 (0·0)	35 (0·1)	43 (0·1)	22 (0·0)
		Others ...	42 (0·5)	39 (0·4)	25 (0·4)	27 (0·4)	31 (0·5)	15 (0·2)	102 (0·4)	83 (0·3)	185 (0·4)	234 (0·5)	317 (0·6)	199 (0·4)
	(b) *Body*	Ringworm ...	9 (0·1)	5 (0·1)	5 (0·1)	5 (0·1)	4 (0·1)	2 (0·0)	18 (0·1)	13 (0·1)	31 (0·1)	18 (0·0)	30 (0·1)	13 (0·0)
		Impetigo ...	32 (0·3)	21 (0·2)	15 (0·2)	10 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	9 (0·1)	52 (0·2)	40 (0·2)	92 (0·2)	121 (0·3)	(146 (0·3)	165 (0·4)
		Scabies ...	100 (1·1)	91 (1·0)	60 (0·9)	74 (1·0)	51 (0·8)	55 (0·8)	217 (0·9)	223 (0·9)	440 (0·9)	947 (2·1)	1,255 (2·5)	158 (0·3)
		Injuries ...	31 (0·3)	11 (0·1)	19 (0·3)	8 (0·1)	7 (0·1)	16 (0·2)	59 (0·3)	36 (0·1)	95 (0·2)	81 (0·2)	201 (0·4)	53 (0·1)
		Others ...	232 (2·5)	180 (1·9)	135 (1·9)	102 (1·4)	83 (1·3)	138 (2·0)	466 (2·0)	435 (1·8)	901 (1·9)	819 (1·8)	1,100 (2·2)	566 (1·2)
	Totals		560 (6·1)	400 (4·3)	308 (4·4)	258 (3·6)	188 (3·0)	246 (3·6)	1,091 (4·7)	930 (3·9)	2,021 (4·3)	2,492 (5·4)	3,446 (6·8)	1,479 (3·2)
5. NUTRITION		Slightly defective	697 (7·6)	946 (10·2)	539 (7·7)	646 (9·1)	343 (5·4)	551 (8·1)	1,618 (7·0)	2,198 (9·2)	3,816 (8·1)	3,404 (7·4)	5,494 (10·8)	4,903 (10·6)
		Bad	30 (0·3)	60 (0·6)	14 (0·2)	58 (0·8)	9 (0·1)	26 (0·4)	54 (0·2)	144 (0·6)	198 (0·4)	242 (0·5)	297 (0·6)	253 (0·6)
	Totals		727 (7·9)	1,006 (10·9)	553 (7·9)	704 (9·9)	352 (5·6)	577 (8·5)	1,672 (7·2)	2,342 (9·8)	3,914 (8·3)	3,646 (8·0)	5,791 (11·4)	5,156 (11·1)
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY			375 (4·1)	368 (4·0)	362 (5·2)	348 (4·9)	208 (3·3)	502 (7·4)	968 (4·2)	1,265 (5·3)	2,233 (4·7)	3,023 (6·6)	5,804 (11·4)	5,154 (11·1)

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		All ages. 1944.	1943.	1942.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
7. NASO-PHARYNX												
(*a*) *Nose*												
Obstruction—for observation	72	76	35	23	15	12	124	111	235	349	291	203
	(*0·8*)	(*0·8*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·8*)	(*0·6*)	(*0·4*)
Obstruction—for operation	36	19	16	9	6	5	58	34	92	138	183	100
	(*0·4*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·4*)	(*0·2*)
Catarrh	51	36	59	35	12	27	125	101	226	206	216	224
	(*0·6*)	(*0·4*)	(*0·8*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·4*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·4*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·4*)	(*0·5*)
Other conditions	5	9	14	8	17	3	36	20	56	54	83	59
	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)
(*b*) *Throat*												
Tonsils—for observation ...	950	979	517	622	264	415	1,781	2,068	3,849	4,337	6,256	2,933
	(*10·3*)	(*10·6*)	(*7·4*)	(*8·7*)	(*4·2*)	(*6·1*)	(*7·7*)	(*8·6*)	(*8·1*)	(*9·5*)	(*12·3*)	(*6·3*)
Tonsils—for operation ...	251	249	101	108	46	93	406	457	863	1,475	1,581	854
	(*2·7*)	(*2·7*)	(*1·5*)	(*1·5*)	(*0·7*)	(*1·4*)	(*1·7*)	(*1·9*)	(*1·8*)	(*3·2*)	(*3·1*)	(*1·8*)
Other conditions	6	5	3	7	5	9	15	22	37	36	62	70
	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)
(*c*) *Glands*												
For observation	253	255	141	127	31	48	433	438	871	849	596	240
	(*2·7*)	(*2·8*)	(*2·0*)	(*1·8*)	(*0·5*)	(*0·7*)	(*1·9*)	(*1·8*)	(*1·8*)	(*1·9*)	(*1·2*)	(*0·5*)
For operation	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	3	4	5	8	13
	(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)		(*0·0*)			(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)
Totals	1,625	1,629	886	941	396	612	2,979	3,254	6,233	7,449	9,276	4,696
	(*17·6*)	(*17·6*)	(*12·7*)	(*13·2*)	(*6·3*)	(*9·0*)	(*12·8*)	(*13·5*)	(*13·2*)	(*16·3*)	(*18·3*)	(*10·1*)
8. EYES												
(*a*) *External Diseases*												
Blepharitis	88	83	57	66	50	54	203	207	410	482	630	445
	(*1·0*)	(*0·9*)	(*0·8*)	(*0·9*)	(*0·8*)	(*0·8*)	(*0·9*)	(*0·9*)	(*0·9*)	(*1·1*)	(*1·2*)	(*1·0*)
Conjunctivitis ·	19	15	9	7	6	7	34	30	64	86	96	94
	(*0·2*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·2*)
Corneal opacities	6	15	6	5	3	3	16	23	39	41	35	40
	(*0·1*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·0*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)	(*0·1*)
Strabismus	347	333	232	207	129	156	722	713	1,435	1,468	2,021	1,532
	(*3·8*)	(*3·6*)	(*3·3*)	(*2·9*)	(*2·0*)	(*2·3*)	(*3·1*)	(*3·0*)	(*3·0*)	(*3·2*)	(*4·0*)	(*3·3*)
Other diseases	18	30	23	24	10	21	54	78	132	118	181	158
	(*0·2*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·2*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·3*)	(*0·4*)	(*0·3*)
Totals	478	476	327	309	198	241	1,029	1,051	2,080	2,195	2,963	2,269

(b) *Visual acuity* (*Snellen*)*												
Fair, 6/9 or 6/12	—	—	1,023 (14·9)	1,225 (17·3)	677 (10·7)	1,091 (16·0)	1,800 (12·8)	2,432 (16·5)	4,232 (14·8)	3,557 (13·6)	4,649 (16·1)	3,981 (8·6)
Bad, 6/18 or worse	—	—	200 (2·9)	202 (2·9)	167 (2·6)	248 (3·6)	391 (2·8)	482 (3·3)	873 (3·0)	633 (2·4)	916 (3·2)	874 (1·9)
Totals	—	—	1,223 (17·8)	1,427 (20·2)	844 (13·3)	1,339 (19·7)	2,191 (15·7)	2,914 (19·8)	5,105 (17·8)	4,090 (15·6)	5,565 (19·2)	4,855 (17·5)
Recommended for Refraction	164 (1·8)	165 (1·8)	686 (9·9)	732 (10·3)	493 (7·8)	631 (9·3)	1,410 (6·1)	1,603 (6·7)	3,013 (6·4)	2,098 (4·6)	2,598 (5·1)	2,012 (4·3)
Recommended for Re-test ...	9 (0·1)	21 (0·2)	102 (1·5)	88 (1·2)	81 (1·3)	123 (1·8)	204 (0·9)	246 (1·0)	450 (1·0)	462 (1·0)	652 (1·3)	467 (1·0)
Totals	173 (1·9)	186 (2·0)	788 (11·3)	820 (11·5)	574 (9·1)	754 (11·1)	1,614 (6·9)	1,849 (7·7)	3,463 (7·3)	2,560 (5·6)	3,250 (6·4)	2,479 (8·9)
9. EARS												
(a) *Diseases*												
Otorrhoea—One ear	88 (1·0)	77 (0·8)	82 (1·2)	71 (1·0)	56 (0·9)	62 (0·9)	236 (1·0)	221 (0·9)	457 (1·0)	402 (0·9)	499 (1·0)	434 (1·0)
Otorrhoea—Both ears ...	28 (0·3)	32 (0·3)	22 (0·3)	23 (0·3)	16 (0·3)	16 (0·2)	68 (0·3)	74 (0·3)	142 (0·3)	109 (0·2)	119 (0·2)	125 (0·3)
Other diseases	7 (0·1)	13 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	8 (0·1)	9 (0·1)	5 (0·1)	19 (0·1)	27 (0·1)	46 (0·1)	64 (0·1)	87 (0·2)	137 (0·3)
(b) *Defective hearing*												
Grade I—For ordinary class	25 (0·3)	39 (0·4)	31 (0·4)	21 (0·3)	8 (0·1)	20 (0·3)	66 (0·3)	84 (0·3)	150 (0·3)	105 (0·2)	96 (0·2)	257 (0·6)
,, IIa—For front seat ...	4 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	7 (0·1)	7 (0·1)	6 (0·1)	5 (0·1)	17 (0·1)	15 (0·1)	32 (0·1)	43 (0·1)	30 (0·1)	71 (0·2)
,, IIb—For class for semi-deaf	—	2 (0·0)	3 (0·0)	3 (0·0)	—	—	3 (0·0)	5 (0·0)	8 (0·0)	5 (0·0)	10 (0·0)	7 (0·0)
,, III—For deaf class ...	1 (0·0)	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0·0)	—	1 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	—
Totals	153 (1·7)	165 (1·8)	148 (2·1)	133 (1·9)	95 (1·5)	108 (1·6)	410 (1·8)	426 (1·8)	836 (1·8)	730 (1·6)	842 (1·7)	837 (1·8)

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* The record of defective vision applies to the better eye, and is *with spectacles if worn at examination.* The figures do not include entrants, as they cannot be examined by means of test types. The percentages given, therefore, relate to the children outwith the entrants group: 28,688 children in all—141 cases fewer than the total number examined outwith the "entrants" age group.

TABLE II—Continued.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		All ages. 1944.	1943.	1942.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
10. SPEECH												
Defective articulation ...	187 (2·0)	122 (1·3)	45 (0·6)	21 (0·3)	36 (0·6)	6 (0·1)	268 (1·2)	152 (0·6)	420 (0·9)	552 (1·2)	505 (1·0)	362 (0·8)
Stammering	34 (0·4)	15 (0·2)	32 (0·5)	7 (0·1)	27 (0·4)	8 (0·1)	96 (0·4)	30 (0·1)	126 (0·3)	141 (0·3)	111 (0·2)	139 (0·3)
Totals	221 (2·4)	137 (1·5)	77 (1·1)	28 (0·4)	63 (1·0)	14 (0·2)	364 (1·6)	182 (0·8)	546 (1·2)	693 (1·5)	616 (1·2)	501 (1·1)
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION												
Backward	30 (0·3)	24 (0·3)	117 (1·7)	62 (0·9)	15 (0·2)	2 (0·0)	164 (0·7)	94 (0·4)	258 (0·5)	229 (0·5)	145 (0·3)	94 (0·2)
Dull	5 (0·1)	4 (0·0)	21 (0·3)	9 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	33 (0·1)	16 (0·1)	49 (0·1)	60 (0·1)	60 (0·1)	62 (0·1)
Mentally defective (educable)	3 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	3 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	7 (0·0)	5 (0·0)	12 (0·0)	11 (0·0)	18 (0·0)	7 (0·0)
,, ,, (ineducable)	1 (0·0)	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0·0)	—	1 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	4 (0·0)	—
Highly nervous	10 (0·1)	23 (0·2)	9 (0·1)	10 (0·1)	4 (0·1)	11 (0·2)	23 (0·1)	47 (0·2)	70 (0·1)	59 (0·1)	24 (0·0)	71 (0·2)
Difficult in behaviour ...	1 (0·0)	7 (0·1)	—	—	—	—	1 (0·0)	7 (0·0)	8 (0·0)	13 (0·0)	20 (0·0)	6 (0·0)
Totals	50 (0·5)	60 (0·6)	150 (2·2)	83 (1·2)	23 (0·4)	16 (0·2)	229 (1·0)	169 (0·7)	398 (0·8)	374 (0·8)	271 (0·5)	240 (0·5)
12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM												
(a) *Organic Heart Disease*												
Congenital	32 (0·3)	27 (0·3)	20 (0·3)	19 (0·3)	20 (0·3)	10 (0·2)	73 (0·3)	57 (0·2)	130 (0·3)	103 (0·2)	106 (0·2)	86 (0·2)
Acquired	52 (0·6)	48 (0·5)	51 (0·7)	58 (0·8)	159 (2·5)	56 (0·8)	275 (1·2)	169 (0·7)	444 (0·9)	271 (0·6)	353 (0·7)	301 (0·6)
(b) *Functional Conditions* ...	206 (2·2)	122 (1·3)	98 (1·4)	98 (1·4)	48 (0·8)	181 (2·7)	366 (1·6)	417 (1·7)	783 (1·7)	699 (1·5)	815 (1·6)	471 (1·0)
Totals	290 (3·1)	197 [illegible]	169 [illegible]	175 (2·5)	227 (1·6)	247 (3·6)	714 (3·1)	643 [illegible]	1,357 (2·9)	1,073 [illegible]	1,274 [illegible]	858 (1·9)

13. LUNGS												
Chronic Bronchitis	98 (1·1)	88 (1·0)	46 (0·7)	36 (0·5)	31 (0·5)	19 (0·3)	178 (0·8)	146 (0·6)	324 (0·7)	347 (0·8)	287 (0·6)	252 (0·6)
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	21 (0·2)	17 (0·2)	28 (0·4)	12 (0·2)	14 (0·2)	7 (0·1)	67 (0·3)	39 (0·2)	106 (0·2)	59 (0·1)	59 (0·1)	35 (0·1)
Catarrh	654 (7·1)	545 (5·9)	225 (3·2)	207 (2·9)	57 (0·9)	95 (1·4)	951 (4·1)	860 (3·6)	1,811 (3·8)	1,724 (3·8)	2,224 (4·4)	1,846 (4·0)
Other diseases	12 (0·1)	9 (0·1)	9 (0·1)	8 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	9 (0·1)	24 (0·1)	27 (0·1)	51 (0·1)	68 (0·1)	87 (0·2)	100 (0·2)
Totals	785 (8·5)	659 (7·1)	308 (4·4)	263 (3·7)	105 (1·7)	130 (1·9)	1,220 (5·2)	1,072 (4·5)	2,292 (4·8)	2,198 (4·8)	2,657 (5·2)	2,233 (4·8)
14. DEFORMITIES												
(a) *Congenital*	63 (0·7)	41 (0·4)	38 (0·5)	23 (0·3)	24 (0·4)	16 (0·2)	126 (0·5)	84 (0·3)	210 (0·4)	205 (0·4)	196 (0·4)	178 (0·4)
(b) *Acquired*												
Infantile Paralysis	8 (0·1)	8 (0·1)	6 (0·1)	3 (0·0)	4 (0·1)	4 (0·1)	19 (0·1)	16 (0·1)	35 (0·1)	35 (0·1)	46 (0·1)	40 (0·1)
Probable Rickets	88 (1·0)	63 (0·7)	35 (0·5)	25 (0·4)	45 (0·7)	9 (0·1)	174 (0·7)	98 (0·4)	272 (0·6)	305 (0·7)	396 (0·8)	261 (0·6)
Other causes	42 (0·5)	29 (0·3)	51 (0·7)	31 (0·4)	49 (0·8)	71 (1·0)	146 (0·6)	136 (0·6)	282 (0·6)	285 (0·6)	259 (0·5)	256 (0·6)
Totals	201 (2·2)	141 (1·5)	130 (1·9)	82 (1·2)	122 (1·9)	100 (1·5)	465 (2·0)	334 (1·4)	799 (1·7)	830 (1·8)	897 (1·8)	735 (1·6)
15. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	26 (0·3)	20 (0·2)	3 (0·0)	3 (0·0)	2 (0·0)	1 (0·0)	31 (0·1)	24 (0·1)	55 (0·1)	29 (0·1)	68 (0·1)	29 (0·1)
16. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS ...	595 (6·5)	657 (7·1)	298 (4·3)	366 (5·1)	136 (2·1)	501 (7·4)	1,051 (4·5)	1,575 (6·6)	2,626 (5·6)	2,268 (5·0)	2,638 (5·2)	1,438 (3·1)

APPENDIX IIa.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING RESULTS OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Except in respect of the dual information regarding children who wore glasses, no child appears more than once in each section. "Sections" are indicated by horizontal lines across the columns.

Age Groups.	Entrants.		2nd age group.		3rd age group.		All ages.		All ages. 1944.	1943.	1942.	1939.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
Parents present at examination ...	8,535 *(92·6)*	8,544 *(92·4)*	4,496 *(64·6)*	4,965 *(69·8)*	949 *(15·0)*	1,625 *(23·8)*	14,266 *(61·3)*	15,466 *(64·4)*	29,732 *(62·9)*	28,966 *(63·3)*	32,727 *(64·5)*	33,193 *(71·7)*
Children notified to parents as requiring treatment :—												
(*a*) Defects of clothing and/or cleanliness and trivial caries of the temporary teeth — Verbally	844 *(9·2)*	1,128 *(12·2)*	349 *(5·0)*	602 *(8·5)*	217 *(3·4)*	205 *(3·0)*	1,433 *(6·2)*	1,974 *(8·2)*	3,407 *(7·2)*	3,280 *(7·2)*	4,388 *(8·6)*	2,311 *(5·0)*
By printed notice.	80 *(0·9)*	221 *(2·4)*	98 *(1·4)*	234 *(3·3)*	37 *(0·6)*	252 *(3·7)*	228 *(1·0)*	737 *(3·1)*	965 *(2·0)*	1,138 *(2·5)*	1,523 *(3·0)*	1,129 *(2·4)*
(*b*) Other defects ... — Verbally	2,414 *(26·2)*	2,227 *(24·1)*	1,324 *(19·0)*	1,331 *(18·7)*	709 *(11·2)*	919 *(13·5)*	4,541 *(19·5)*	4,578 *(19·1)*	9,119 *(19·3)*	9,030 *(19·7)*	11,641 *(22·9)*	10,502 *(22·7)*
By printed notice.	1,251 *(13·6)*	1,286 *(13·9)*	1,353 *(19·5)*	1,261 *(17·7)*	937 *(14·8)*	921 *(13·5)*	3,669 *(15·8)*	3,583 *(14·9)*	7,252 *(15·3)*	6,726 *(14·7)*	8,995 *(17·7)*	7,315 *(15·8)*
Children noted for re-inspection :—												
(*a*) Defects of clothing, etc. (as above)	842 *(9·1)*	1,167 *(12·6)*	472 *(6·8)*	867 *(12·2)*	335 *(5·3)*	679 *(10·0)*	1,690 *(7·3)*	2,808 *(11·7)*	4,498 *(9·5)*	4,597 *(10·1)*	5,247 *(10·3)*	2,653 *(5·7)*
(*b*) Other defects...	3,599 *(39·0)*	3,495 *(37·8)*	2,891 *(41·6)*	2,718 *(38·2)*	2,091 *(33·0)*	1,944 *(28·5)*	8,843 *(38·0)*	8,396 *(35·0)*	17,239 *(36·5)*	16,854 *(36·9)*	20,572 *(40·5)*	18,104 *(39·1)*
Children excluded from attendance at school	152 *(1·6)*	138 *(1·5)*	68 *(1·0)*	80 *(1·1)*	54 *(0·9)*	59 *(0·9)*	281 *(1·2)*	280 *(1·2)*	561 *(1·2)*	945 *(2·1)*	1,056 *(2·1)*	328 *(0·7)*
Children "free from defects" in terms of Table III :—												
(*a*) No recorded defect	2,655 *(28·8)*	2,407 *(26·0)*	1,823 *(26·2)*	1,596 *(22·4)*	2,502 *(39·5)*	1,666 *(24·4)*	7,252 *(31·1)*	5,940 *(24·7)*	13,192 *(27·9)*	11,262 *(24·6)*	8,987 *(17·7)*	8,247 *(17·8)*
(*b*) Defects of clothing and/or cleanliness only	52 *(0·6)*	263 *(2·8)*	38 *(0·5)*	253 *(3·6)*	25 *(0·4)*	354 *(5·2)*	116 *(0·5)*	909 *(3·8)*	1,025 *(2·2)*	833 *(1·8)*	875 *(1·7)*	303 *(0·7)*
(*c*) Minor dental defect only ...	2,152 *(23·3)*	2,313 *(25·0)*	524 *(7·5)*	369 *(5·2)*	1,364 *(21·5)*	879 *(12·9)*	1,995 *(8·6)*	1,308 *(5·4)*	3,303 *(7·0)*	3,025 *(6·6)*	3,494 *(6·0)*	6,044 *(13·0)*
(*d*) Minor dental defect with or without clothing and/or cleanliness defect(s)			1,101	1,355	152	558	3,471	1,329	7,800	8,620	9,015	9,601

Teeth—Sound (1)	...	4,503 *(48·9)*	4,356 *(47·1)*	3,085 *(44·3)*	3,159 *(44·4)*	3,503 *(55·3)*	3,574 *(52·4)*	11,493 *(49·4)*	11,593 *(48·3)*	23,086 *(48·8)*	19,132 *(41·8)*	17,130 *(33·7)*	13,394 *(28·9)*
One to four decayed ...	...	3,713 *(40·3)*	3,923 *(42·4)*	3,440 *(49·5)*	3,587 *(50·5)*	2,709 *(42·8)*	3,090 *(45·3)*	10,197 *(43·8)*	10,915 *(45·4)*	21,112 *(44·6)*	22,093 *(48·3)*	27,441 *(54·1)*	26,748 *(57·7)*
Five or more decayed	...	1,001 *(10·9)*	965 *(10·4)*	431 *(6·2)*	363 *(5·1)*	122 *(1·9)*	152 *(2·2)*	1,580 *(6·8)*	1,510 *(6·3)*	3,090 *(6·5)*	4,503 *(9·8)*	6,199 *(12·2)*	6,179 *(13·3)*
Visual acuity (Snellen) (2) :—													
Children who wore glasses at examination	With glasses— Good, 6/6 ...	—	—	200 *(2·9)*	208 *(2·9)*	205 *(3·2)*	207 *(3·0)*	437 *(3·1)*	461 *(3·1)*	898 *(3·1)*	922 *(3·5)*	913 *(3·2)*	1,206 *(4·3)*
	Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	157 *(2·3)*	202 *(2·9)*	134 *(2·1)*	225 *(3·3)*	307 *(2·2)*	445 *(3·0)*	752 *(2·6)*	709 *(2·7)*	810 *(2·8)*	903 *(3·3)*
	Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	57 *(0·8)*	31 *(0·4)*	40 *(0·6)*	55 *(0·8)*	106 *(0·8)*	94 *(0·6)*	200 *(0·7)*	132 *(0·5)*	173 *(0·6)*	181 *(0·7)*
	Without glasses Good, 6/6 ...	—	—	143 *(2·1)*	127 *(1·8)*	99 *(1·6)*	112 *(1·6)*	258 *(1·8)*	264 *(1·8)*	522 *(1·8)*	480 *(1·8)*	501 *(1·7)*	633 *(2·3)*
	Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	148 *(2·2)*	183 *(2·6)*	120 *(1·9)*	168 *(2·5)*	285 *(2·0)*	373 *(2·5)*	658 *(2·3)*	678 *(2·6)*	659 *(2·3)*	786 *(2·8)*
	Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	123 *(1·8)*	131 *(1·8)*	160 *(2·5)*	207 *(3·0)*	307 *(2·2)*	363 *(2·5)*	670 *(2·3)*	605 *(2·3)*	736 *(2·5)*	871 *(3·1)*
Children not wearing glasses at examination	Good, 6/6 ...	—	—	5,441 *(79·3)*	5,444 *(76·9)*	5,278 *(83·4)*	5,266 *(77·3)*	11,322 *(81·2)*	11,363 *(77·1)*	22,685 *(79·1)*	21,091 *(80·5)*	22,471 *(77·6)*	21,696 *(78·2)*
	Fair, 6/9, 6/12	—	—	866 *(12·6)*	1,023 *(14·4)*	543 *(8·6)*	866 *(12·7)*	1,493 *(10·7)*	1,987 *(13·5)*	3,480 *(12·1)*	2,848 *(10·9)*	3,839 *(13·3)*	3,078 *(11·1)*
	Bad, 6/18, etc.	—	—	143 *(2·1)*	171 *(2·4)*	127 *(2·0)*	193 *(2·8)*	285 *(2·0)*	388 *(2·6)*	673 *(2·4)*	501 *(1·9)*	743 *(2·6)*	693 *(2·5)*
Immunisation (3) (Diphtheria).	Partial ...	142 *(1·5)*	131 *(1·4)*	52 *(0·7)*	44 *(0·6)*	37 *(0·6)*	26 *(0·4)*	236 *(1·0)*	206 *(0·9)*	442 *(0·9)*	695 *(1·5)*	Not recorded.	
	Completed ...	5,573 *(60·5)*	5,669 *(61·3)*	5,228 *(75·2)*	5,430 *(76·4)*	4,801 *(75·8)*	5,234 *(76·8)*	16,138 *(69·4)*	16,977 *(70·7)*	33,115 *(70·0)*	30,043 *(65·9)*		
	Not Immunised	3,503 *(38·0)*	3,442 *(37·2)*	1,676 *(24·1)*	1,634 *(23·0)*	1,495 *(23·6)*	1,553 *(22·8)*	6,895 *(29·6)*	6,829 *(28·4)*	13,724 *(29·0)*	14,859 *(32·5)*		

(1) Number recorded, 47,288. (2) Visual acuity *of* entrants not recorded—see page 41. (3) Number recorded, 47,281.

APPENDIX IIb.—AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING SESSION 1943-1944.

The Table on the succeeding page sets out (*a*) the average ages and average heights and weights of the children of five, nine and of thirteen years of age, who were measured in the course of systematic inspection during the Session ended 31st July, 1944; and (*b*) the corresponding averages from 1944 back to 1938 adjusted to a uniform age for each group. The highest measurement in each column of adjusted averages is in heavy figures and any measurement which stands second in the series is in italics. As the averages for 1938 were then the highest from 1920 onward, the marked averages are the highest or all but the highest from 1920 to the present year.

Reference to the six main adjusted figures of average *weight* (three for " All " boys and three for " All " girls) for 1944, will show that no better averages have appeared in these Reports since 1920 in three instances (boys and girls of nine years of age and boys of thirteen years of age) and that the other three averages (boys and girls of five years of age and girls of thirteen years of age) take second place to the corresponding weight averages for 1943 only. Further, all except one of the twelve separate adjusted weight averages for children in the " non-transferred " and the " transferred " schools also stand best or second-best since 1920; the exception is the average weight for girls of five years of age in the " transferred " schools, which takes fourth place since 1920.

In view of the tendency of these figures to fluctuate slightly from year to year, but on the whole to move upward, these average weights can be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the health of the children.

Reference to the Tables of the six main adjusted *height* averages (" All " boys or girls) will show that every one of the averages for 1944 is lower than one or other of the corresponding averages for the three previous years but that not one of them falls below the corresponding highest pre-war average. All except four of the twelve separate adjusted averages for 1944 in the two types of schools are in the same relative position—above pre-war average heights and below one or other of the more recent averages; the exceptions are the average heights of girls of five years in the " transferred " schools and of nine in the " non-transferred " schools each of which falls 0·03 inches below the corresponding average for 1938, and the average heights of the boys and of the girls of 13 years of age in the " transferred " schools, which are the highest recorded since 1920.

(Continued on page 48)

Numbers, Average Ages and Measurements of Children of 5, 9 and 13 years of age within the Groups examined during Systematic Inspection.

AGE.		5 YEARS.						9 YEARS.						13 YEARS.					
Type of School		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All		Non-transf'd		Transferred		All	
No. of Boys	1944	5,608		2,353		7,961		4,125		1,850		5,975		3,945		1,448		5,393	
*Age (months)		3·97		4·48		4·12		6·60		6·50		6·57		7·34		6·61		7·15	
Actual Average Measurements		Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.
		41·95	41·38	41·49	40·83	41·82	41·21	50·87	61·28	50·36	60·11	50·71	60·92	58·84	89·67	57·70	85·60	58·54	88·58
Adjusted Average Measurements (uniform ages of 5 yrs. 4 mths., 9 yrs. 5 mths., and 13 yrs. 5 mths. respectively)	1944—	41·95	*41·39*	41·43	*40·74*	41·80	*41·19*	50·57	**60·54**	*50·08*	**59·42**	*50·41*	**60·19**	*58·33*	**87·76**	**57·35**	*84·28*	*58·07*	**86·82**
	1943—	*42·06*	**41·58**	**41·51**	**40·81**	41·88	**41·34**	50·61	60·44	49·87	58·63	50·39	59·90	58·19	86·58	57·32	**84·33**	57·96	85·98
	1942—	41·97	41·21	*41·50*	40·43	*41·90*	40·97	*50·76*	*60·53*	**50·11**	*58·75*	**50·56**	*59·98*	**58·34**	86·32	*57·33*	83·84	**58·09**	85·70
	1941†	**42·11**	41·38	**41·51**	40·56	**41·95**	41·17	**50·86**	59·42	49·83	58·66	50·23	58·95	58·28	*86·83*	57·20	84·06	57·97	*86·05*
	1939—	41·70	40·60	41·12	39·69	41·47	40·26	50·46	60·04	49·58	58·38	50·18	59·58	57·77	85·51	56·60	81·86	57·45	84·43
	1938—	41·83	40·74	41·30	39·92	41·65	40·52	50·56	59·95	49·65	58·07	50·23	59·45	57·68	84·52	56·57	80·91	57·33	83·45
No. of Girls	1944	5,593		2,453		8,046		4,092		2,022		6,114		4,478		1,604		6,082	
*Age (months)		4·03		4·71		4·24		6·72		6·15		6·53		7·09		6·34		6·89	
Actual Average Measurements		Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.	Ht. ins.	Wt. lbs.
		41·58	39·87	41·13	39·02	41·45	39·61	50·52	59·31	49·76	57·68	50·26	58·77	59·35	93·29	58·39	89·83	59·10	92·38
Adjusted Average Measurements (uniform ages of 5 yrs. 4 mths., 9 yrs. 5 mths., and 13 yrs. 5 mths. respectively)	1944—	41·58	**39·86**	41·02‡	38·86	41·41	*39·56*	50·21‡	*58·46*	*49·55*	**57·11**	49·98	**58·02**	*59·04*	*91·50*	**58·19**	*88·68*	*58·82*	*90·76*
	1943—	41·62	*39·82*	41·08	**39·06**	41·46	**39·58**	50·31	**58·71**	49·49	56·70	50·02	**58·02**	**59·12**	**91·59**	*58·15*	**89·09**	**58·88**	**90·94**
	1942—	*41·68*	39·63	*41·09*	38·95	*41·50*	39·41	**50·43**	58·38	49·53	56·40	*50·14*	57·77	59·01	91·05	57·99	87·79	58·72	90·12
	1941†	**41·75**	39·78	**41·11**	*38·96*	**41·57**	39·55	*50·34*	57·77	**49·73**	*57·01*	**50·16**	57·55	58·91	90·15	58·03	88·19	58·67	89·63
	1939—	41·48	39·28	40·79	38·25	41·25	38·93	50·15	58·35	49·29	56·45	49·87	*57·90*	58·72	90·47	57·59	87·00	58·41	89·49
	1938—	41·53	39·34	41·05	38·35	41·34	39·01	50·24	58·14	49·37	56·30	49·98	57·59	58·78	89·91	57·47	86·63	58·47	88·93

* Beyond years of age given. † No records for 1940. ‡ Averages below 1938 but not below any earlier average.

(Continued from page 46)

There does not seem to be any clear explanation which would account for a slight but steady loss of average height in five-year-old children entering the schools since 1941, while their weights hold good and the averages of both height and weight for the children of thirteen years of age tend to increase over that period. The further increase in weight of the thirteen-year-old boys to a figure of 3·37 pounds above the corresponding 1938 average should be noted. (The averages for the nine-year-old children are less representative than the others, as the numbers examined in some years were very low.)

It seems likely that since height is less immediately affected by changes in conditions and is to some extent a matter of heredity, the maintenance or increase of the average *weights* alone from 1941 to 1944 may be taken as evidence of satisfactory health conditions. Against a background of the averages for the last five-year pre-war period, the latest figures are far from being indicative of faulty nutrition or other adverse health conditions during the past five years of war.

Increase in Average Measurements of Children in four war years, as compared with the Corresponding Averages for the last five-year pre-war period, 1935-1939.

Increase from 1935-39 to—	BOYS.				GIRLS.			
	5 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		5 YEARS.		13 YEARS.	
	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.	ins.	lbs.
1941 ...	0·47	1·07	0·77	2·96	0·38	0·95	0·52	1·62
1942 ...	0·42	0·87	0·88	2·61	0·31	0·81	0·57	2·12
1943 ...	0·40	1·24	0·75	2·90	0·28	0·97	0·72	2·94
1944 ...	0·32	1·08	0·86	3·74	0·22	0·95	0·66	2·76

Certain notes and a graph relating to the movement of the average measurements of the children from 1935 to 1944 will be found in the General Introduction (pages 5-7).

TABLE III.—SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS. CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO REMEDIABILITY OF THE MAJOR DEFECTS FOUND IN THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD.

Classification	Entrants		Second age group		Third age group		All ages Totals, 1944		Totals, 1943	Totals, 1942	Totals, 1939
	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children	Percentage of the children examined in this group	No. of children †	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examination
I. Children free from defects	9,842	53·3	7,062	50·2	7,500	57·0	25,320	53·5	51·9	44·1	52·2
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—											
(*a*) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	—	—	1,275	9·1	1,168	8·9	2,584	5·5	4·5	5·1	4·9
(*b*) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment ...	349	1·9	321	2·3	415	3·2	1,122	2·4	3·2	5·1	6·5
(*c*) Both (*a*) and (*b*)	—	—	80	0·6	56	0·4	150	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·8
Totals	349	1·9	1,676	11·9	1,639	12·5	3,856	8·2	8·1	10·8	12·1
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	4,932	26·7	3,073	21·8	2.111	16·1	10,383	22·0	25·5	31·3	24·5
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in II or III, distinguishing cases—											
(*a*) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible ...	2,364	12·8	1,517	10·8	1,179	9·0	5,214	11·0	9·7	9·0	6·6
(*b*) Where improvement only is considered possible, *e.g.* without complete restoration of function	955	5·2	717	5·1	702	5·3	2,454	5·2	4·7	4·6	4·3
Totals	3,319	17·9	2,234	15·9	1,881	14·3	7,668	16·2	14·4	13·6	10·9
V. Children suffering from defects from which improvement is not considered possible	22	0·1	21	0·1	19	0·1	66	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·3
Total numbers of children examined	18,464	100·0	14,066	100·0	13,150	100·0	47,293	100·0	100·0	100·0	100.0

† Includes 1,613 children of the fourth age group and others.

APPENDIX IIIa.—INSPECTION OF SPECIAL CASES (" NON-ROUTINES" AND " ABNORMALS ").

Defects found in Children presented for Medical Inspection as " Non-Routines."—17,995 children were presented for " non-routine " inspection (generally on account of defect observed or suspected by teachers) ; 17,262 of these were pupils in ordinary schools and 733 in special schools. The inclusion with the " non-routines " of the diminishing numbers of " special emergency " cases (see below), many of whom were free from any disability whatever, rendered the analysis of the results less valuable than formerly. The usual table is, therefore, omitted.

Re-inspections by Medical Officers of " Abnormals."—Total re-inspections 13,029. 5,921 (45·4 per cent.) of these children were found to be receiving treatment at the school clinics or elsewhere, 4,565 (35·0 per cent.) did not require treatment, and 2,516 (19·3 per cent.) had not the necessary treatment provided. These were unimportant cases or were reported for " following up " by other methods.

APPENDIX IIIb.—OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

(*a*) *Special Emergency Inspections.*

This type of inspection, designed to provide (and maintain) periodic inspection of potential evacuees, tended to overlap with the " non-routine " inspections, and was therefore discontinued as a separate system ; occasional cases were dealt with as " non-routines " (see above).

(*b*) *Cleanliness Inspections in Schools.*

The list of schools (and the groups of children within them) selected for inspection purposes varies from year to year according to needs and to staff available ; comparisons of the findings in successive years are, therefore, of doubtful value. The usual tables are omitted for the current year.

(1) *Cleanliness Inspectresses of the Education Health Service* examined 44,096 boys and 49,311 girls and made 64,782 re-examinations (16,060 boys and 48,722 girls) ; total inspections, 158,189. These figures, especially the re-examinations, were much greater than those for the preceding year. The numbers and percentages of children inspected who had " major " or " minor " nits infection were higher than in the preceding year *except* that at the first (general) inspections—the

more reliable guide—the total numbers and percentages of girls infected (18,489 or 37·5 per cent.—38·9 per cent. in 1943), and particularly those with " major " infections (5,082 or 10·3 per cent.—13·3 per cent. in 1943) were lower and therefore more satisfactory.

Formal notices to cleanse the children within twenty-four hours were issued in 540 instances. Many of the children were cleansed by parents, others at First Aid Posts, and many were absent from school or for other reasons were not examined before the end of the session. Several parents were fined for failing to keep the children clean after formal notice and subsequent cleansing.

(2) *Nurse Inspectresses of the Sanitary Divisions* examined 48,434 boys and 39,990 girls, and made 57,554 re-examinations—total 145,978. The number of re-examinations was particularly high. Nurse Inspectresses' findings at the first inspections were that the heads of the boys were in a more satisfactory condition (infected, 5,312 or 11·0 per cent.; infested, 262 or 0·5 per cent.; total 5,574 or 11·5 per cent.—14·0 per cent. in the previous year). The heads of the girls were less satisfactory (infected, 12,962 or 32·4 per cent.; infested, 847 or 2·1 per cent.; total 13,809 or 34·5 per cent.—28·7 per cent. in the previous year). The total percentage of boys' and girls' heads found to be in an unsatisfactory condition at first inspection was, however, not greatly increased (19,383 or 21·9 per cent.—21·2 per cent. in 1943).

The Nurse Inspectresses also visited 9,267 houses and revisited 240. They issued formal printed notices to parents to cleanse the children within 24 hours, and reported that 288 children had been cleansed at the First Aid Posts and 12,644 by the parents.

(3) *Assistance by First Aid Post Staffs.*—Eighteen of these Civil Defence Posts received children referred to them by Cleanliness or Nurse Inspectresses. They provided 2,792 treatments (most often the application of 50 per cent. Lethane) and discharged 470 children as clean. Other children examined in schools or in their homes were found to be clean and did not return to the Posts for discharge.

APPENDIX IIIc.—INSPECTION OF PUPILS PROPOSED FOR EVACUATION, FOR HOLIDAY CAMPS, OR FOR HOSTELS FOR VOLUNTEER HARVESTERS, ETC.

(1) *Evacuation.*—490 children were examined prior to evacuation ; 116 of them for a Government camp, and 374 for other centres, including hostels for physically and mentally defective children and for nursery

school children ; 334 (68·2 per cent.) were fit for evacuation, as compared with 63·7 per cent. in the preceding session. Nits and vermin of the head was the most frequent cause of unfitness.

(2) *Holiday Camps, Hostels, etc.*—Arrangements were made for a preliminary and a final inspection of (*a*) pupils attending Junior Clubs who were proposed for holiday camps ; (*b*) pupils, mainly of Senior Secondary Schools, volunteering for forestry work and berry picking in July ; and (*c*) pupils (boys mainly and girls almost entirely from Junior Secondary Schools) volunteering for grain and potato harvesting in September and October. Changes in the lists of children, and hurried departures due to changes in arrangements, etc., rendered the inspection incomplete. Many pupils failed to appear after the preliminary inspection, and others were examined for the first time at the (so-called) final inspections. The following table summarises the conditions found :—

(*a*) MEMBERS OF JUNIOR CLUBS (JUNE-JULY INSPECTIONS).

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.
	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.
Fit	168 (92·3%)	127 (100%)	197 (50%)	247 (88·2%)
*Fit ?—Nits ...	6 (4·4%)		166 (46·4%)	21 (9·3%)
*Fit ?—Nits and other	2		17	5
Unfit—Other...	6 (3·3%)		14 (3·6%)	7 (2·5%)
Totals ...	182	127	394	280

(*b*) VOLUNTEERS FOR FORESTRY OR BERRY PICKING (JUNE-JULY INSPECTIONS).

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.
	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.
Fit	194 (98%)	111 (100%)	468 (84·3%)	451 (98%)
*Fit ?—Nits ...			36 (9·0%)	6 (1·3%)
*Fit ?—Nits and other			14	
Unfit—Other...	4 (2%)		37 (6·7%)	3 (0·7%)
Totals ...	198	111	555	460

(*c*) VOLUNTEERS FOR GRAIN OR POTATO HARVESTING (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER INSPECTIONS).

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.	Preliminary Inspection.	Final Inspection.
	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.	No. and %.
Fit	2,694 (87·7%)	2,681 (95%)	599 (50·2%)	790 (75·2%)
*Fit ?—Nits ...	221 (7·6%)	79 (2·9%)	488 (46·4%)	212 (21·3%)
*Fit ?—Nits and other	12	2	66	12
Unfit—Other...	145 (4·7%)	59 (2·1%)	40 (3·4%)	36 (3·4%)
Totals ...	3,072	2,821	1,193	1,050

* Doubtful fitness at first inspection ; unfit at second inspection.

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

It is not possible to give this return at present (see Report for 1939, page 67).

TABLE V.—(*a*) DENTAL PROPAGANDA AND INSPECTION AND (*b*) TREATMENT AT DENTAL CLINICS.

27,755 " First Dental Cards," the simple offer of treatment, were issued to all pupils in 40 schools and 7,322 (26·4 per cent.) accepted the offer of clinic treatment.

37,294 children were inspected by the dentists in 54 schools. 8,172 (21·9 per cent.) did not require treatment ; of the 29,122 (78·1 per cent.) who received cards offering clinic treatment 13,805 (47·4 per cent.) signed acceptances and of these 10,916 (79·1 per cent.) actually attended the clinics.

Attendances by the children at clinics were as follows :—Primary treatments, 20,012 ; further treatments, 28,186 ; attendances without treatment, 4,635 ; total attendances, 52,833.

8,063 permanent teeth and 1,459 temporary teeth were filled ; 4,035 permanent teeth and 36,909 temporary teeth were extracted ; and other operations to the number of 16,931 were performed. 200 teeth were filled per 100 extractions (permanent teeth).

APPENDIX VI.—SUMMARY OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT STATISTICS.

The statistical table which usually brings together the various figures of inspection and treatment which are given throughout each Report is omitted for this year.

The total number of inspections of all kinds was 286,336, an increase of 24,633 cases (9·4 per cent.) over the corresponding total for the preceding year. Cleanliness inspections in schools and the examination of pupils volunteering for work in the country during the school vacations were mainly responsible for the increase, which however was general.

Primary attendances at the clinics totalled 75,682,—5,441 (6·7 per cent.) fewer than in the previous year ; total attendances at clinics numbered 389,131, a decrease of 104,705 attendances (21·2 per cent.). The waning incidence of scabies was mainly responsible for these decreases, although artificial light, refraction and deformities sections also showed reductions, and primary and total attendances of children treated on account of ear disease, defective teeth, and particularly "other" diseases showed increase. Administrative changes played a part in the movement of some of the figures.

APPENDIX VII.—MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The total number of milk rations supplied during the year ending August, 1944, was 25,701,788. Of these, 25,396,046 rations were supplied during the normal school session and 305,742 during July and August when the junior pupils were not in attendance at school. The total figure is the highest quoted in this series of reports. Returns from the schools for selected days at intervals since November, 1937 show that on three separate days during session 1943-44, 83 per cent. of the children on the registers were taking school milk, and that only on one previous selected day had this percentage been equalled or exceeded (17th June, 1943—84 per cent.). 92 per cent. of the children taking milk were paying for it on 8th June, 1944.

The milk was tested throughout the session by means of bacteriological, biological and chemical analyses and was generally found to be of good quality, although peace-time standards were not quite maintained.

APPENDIX VIII.—CLEANLINESS SUPERVISION BY SENIOR WOMEN ASSISTANTS (ASSISTED BY WELFARE ATTENDANTS) AT SELECTED SCHOOLS.

See Report for 1943, page 47.

The percentages of children in the 17 schools included in the scheme found to be " Clean and well-cared for " in every respect at three general inspections throughout session 1943-44 were as follows :—

	First Inspection.		Second Inspection.		Third Inspection.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Six original Schools (January, 1941) ...	81·1	51·3	91·1	66·4*	89·9*	69·2*
Other eleven schools (June, 1942, and later)	79·6	51·3	87·0	63·9	89·1	70·4
All seventeen schools ...	80·0	51·3	88·4	64·7	89·4	70·0

The percentages marked with an asterisk in the above Table are very slightly below the corresponding percentages for the preceding session. All the other percentages are higher than those for the corresponding (first, second or third) inspection in the preceding year. The statistics on the whole continue to show the characteristic effect of the scheme, *i.e.*, the cleanliness of the children improves during the school session, shows some deterioration during the school vacation, and recovers more than the ground lost in the succeeding session.

There seems to be clear evidence, therefore, of the value of the scheme in attaining a better standard of cleanliness, although it cannot be said that it is achieving completely satisfactory conditions among the girls.

The list of schools now (December, 1944) includes Queen Mary Street, St. Roch's Elementary and St. Aloysius' (Port Dundas) Schools and further extensions of the scheme are under consideration.

APPENDIX IX.—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

See Report for 1943, page 48.

By the summer of 1944, there were in operation 26 nursery schools (including two residential nurseries outwith the City and one private nursery school) and 33 war-time nurseries. The total number of " places " available at 31st July, 1944 was 2,685—1,052 in the nursery schools and 1,633 in the war-time nurseries.

By the end of October, 1944 four more war-time nurseries were in operation with places for 145 children ; and one nursery school, previously evacuated, was re-opened in January, 1945 with accommodation for 50 children.

APPENDIX X.—HOUSING CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN AND ANALYSES OF (1) AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS AND (2) MEDICAL (" REMEDIABILITY ") CLASSIFICATION IN RELATION THERETO.

The Report for 1936 (page 62) and three earlier Reports summarised housing information, which the Medical Officers had obtained from parents at systematic medical inspection of the children, and gave the average measurements of the children arranged according to the number of apartments in their homes.

Similar housing information was obtained in Session 1943-1944. On the basis of that information, the Tables in the succeeding pages now give (1) information corresponding to that published in four previous Reports (pages 58-61) and in addition (2) the average heights and weights of two large groups of children, arranged according to the number of *inmates* (pages 62-63), and (3) the medical (" remediability ") classification of the children arranged according to number of apartments in their houses and according to a rough measure of overcrowding (pages 64-65).

To show all the possible correlations between housing, average measurements, and medical classification would require much space. The Tables given, however, are believed to be representative. The general trend of the figures is stated on each Table and exceptional figures which do not conform to these trends are indicated. There is given in the Tables, where possible, corresponding information for previous years, including that from a Report by Sir Leslie Mackenzie in 1906. Brief notes and conclusions based on the information given in the tables are offered on pages 66 to 68.

It should be noted that the figures relating to housing apply to the housing of the scholars examined only and not to the housing in the City as a whole. In 1931, the scholars examined appeared to be housed at an average of 2·5 persons per room, but a general census made about the same time showed a housing rate of 1·536 persons per room.

Such very slight discrepancies as are to be observed between the comparable numbers of children shown in this Appendix and in an earlier part of the Report, and between the different Tables in the Appendix itself, are due to the fact that the information for each child (*i.e.*, medical classification, numbers of apartments and inmates, and two measurements) was not always complete.

APPENDIX X.—Table A.1.—Summary of Housing Information provided by Parents of Children of 5, 9 and 13 years of age at time of Systematic Routine Inspection.

A. = No. of Children Examined. B. = No. of Inmates of all ages in the Houses. C. = Total Number of Rooms in Houses of all sizes.

Apartments.		One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five or more.		Totals.		
School or Class.	Age.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
Non-transferred ...	5 years	1,621	7,165	4,943	23,793	2,895	14,980	1,272	7,063	458	2,713	11,189	55,714	27,570
	9 years	861	4,140	3,538	18,078	2,328	12,523	1,142	6,779	343	2,029	8,212	43,549	21,204
	13 years	531	2,509	3,257	16,417	2,684	14,061	1,434	8,297	512	2,858	8,418	44,142	23,393
	Total	3,013	13,814	11,738	58,288	7,907	41,564	3,848	22,139	1,313	7,600	27,819	143,404	72,167
Transferred ...	5 years	948	4,540	2,268	12,280	1,073	6,593	399	2,923	114	928	4,802	27,264	10,869
	9 years	477	2,477	1,745	10,061	1,078	6,781	437	3,115	129	985	3,866	23,419	9,594
	13 years	226	1,146	1,285	7,309	945	5,677	467	3,221	120	950	3,043	18,303	8,099
	Total	1,651	8,163	5,298	29,650	3,096	19,051	1,303	9,259	363	2,863	11,711	68,986	28,562
For Physical Defectives ...	5 years	14	73	15	87	9	49	2	11	—	—	40	220	79
	9 years	12	56	57	313	24	163	8	57	2	16	103	605	240
	13 years	18	79	56	346	28	178	16	96	7	59	125	758	313
	Total	44	208	128	746	61	390	26	164	9	75	268	1,583	632
For Mental Defectives ...	5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	5	4
	9 years	18	84	47	257	26	163	7	52	2	23	100	579	228
	13 years	25	119	82	478	57	329	26	166	4	29	194	1,121	484
	Total	43	203	129	735	83	492	34	223	6	52	295	1,705	716
All Schools ...	5 years	2,583	11,778	7,226	36,160	3,977	21,622	1,674	10,002	572	3,641	16,032	83,203	38,522
	9 years	1,368	6,757	5,387	28,709	3,456	19,630	1,594	10,003	476	3,053	12,281	68,152	31,266
	13 years	800	3,853	4,680	24,550	3,714	20,245	1,943	11,780	643	3,896	11,780	64,324	32,289
	Total	4,751	22,388	17,293	89,419	11,147	61,497	5,211	31,785	1,691	10,590	40,093	215,679	102,077

For percentages of children represented by above figures and average number of inmates per house, see Tables A.2 and A.3.

APPENDIX X.—Table A.2.—Analysis of Housing Information in Table A.1.

Percentages of Children in the various Groups drawn from Houses of the Number of Apartments shown.

Apartments.		One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five or more.	
School or Class.	Year.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.
Non-transferred	1912	9·7	5 years	64·9	5 years	18·7	5 years	4·1	5 years	7·3	5 years
	1924	15·3	14·5	61·0	44·2	16·5	25·9*	4·1	11·4	3·2	4·1
	1931	11·4	9 years	51·4	9 years	24·6	9 years	8·2	9 years	4·3	9 years
	1936	9·8	10·5*	45·7	43·1	29·8	28·3*	10·8	13·9	3·9*	4·2
	1944	10·8*	13 years	42·2	13 years	28·4*	13 years	13·8	13 years	4·7	13 years
			6·3*		38·7		31·9*		17·0		6·1
Transferred ...	1912	16·9	5 years	69·6	5 years	10·9	5 years	1·8	5 years	0·5	5 years
	1924	22·0	19·7*	65·8	47·2	9·6	22·3*	1·8	8·3	0·9	2·4
	1931	18·3	9 years	59·9	9 years	16·6	9 years	3·6	9 years	1·5	9 years
	1936	13·9	12·3	51·9	45·1	25·2	27·9*	7·3	11·3	1·7	3·3
	1944	14·1*	13 years	45·2	13 years	26·4	13 years	11·1	13 years	3·1	13 years
			7·4		42·2		31·1		15·3		3·9
For Physical ... Defectives ...	1912	12·5	5 years	71·7	5 years	15·1	5 years	0·7	5 years	—	5 years
	1924	20·7	35·0*	68·3	37·5	9·7	22·5*	1·0	5·0*	0·3	—
	1931	15·9	9 years	59·5	9 years	19·6	9 years	4·0	9 years	0·9	9 years
	1936	14·6	11·7	49·8	55·3*	27·2	23·3*	7·4	7·8	0·9	1·9
	1944	16·4*	13 years	47·8	13 years	22·8*	13 years	9·7	13 years	3·4	13 years
			14·4*		44·8		22·4*		12·8		5·6
For Mental Defectives ...	1912	19·1	5 years	63·8	5 years	14·9	5 years	2·1	5 years	—	5 years
	1924	22·2	—	65·1	—	10·8	—	1·4	100·0	0·5	—
	1931	18·0	9 years	63·1	9 years	15·8	9 years	2·2	9 years	1·0	9 years
	1936	17·4	18·0	47·4	47·0*	26·4	26·0*	7·8	7·0	1·0	2·0
	1944	14·6	13 years	43·7	13 years	28·1	13 years	11·5	13 years	2·0	13 years
			12·9		42·3		29·4		13·4		2·1
All Schools ...	1912	11·3	5 years	65·9	5 years	17·3	5 years	3·6	5 years	1·9	5 years
	1924	17·2	16·1	62·4	45·1	14·5	24·8*	3·4	10·4	2·5	3·6
	1931	13·3	9 years	53·9	9 years	22·4	9 years	6·9	9 years	3·5	9 years
	1936	11·1	11·1*	47·5	43·9	28·5	28·1*	9·8	13·0	3·2*	3·9
	1944	11·8*	13 years	43·1	13 years	27·8*	13 years	13·0	13 years	4·2	13 years
			6·8*		39·7		31·5*		16·5		5·5

* Exceptional percentages which contradict the general trend of decrease from 1924 to 1944 for one or two apartments and increase in the other cases. This applies to the exceptions occurring under " Details," for which comparative figures for previous years cannot conveniently be shown.

APPENDIX X.—Table A.3.—Further Analysis of Housing Information in Table A.1.
Average Number of Inmates of all ages per House.

Apartments.		One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five or more.		Totals.	
School or Class.	Year.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.	Yearly totals, 1912-44.	Details for 1944.
Non-transferred	1912	4·1	5 years	6·2	5 years	6·9	5 years	6·4	5 years	6·5	5 years	6·1	5 years
	1924	4·9	4·7	5·9	4·8	6·0	5·2	6·2	5·6	6·4	5·9*	5·8	5·0
	1931	5·1*	9 years	5·6	9 years	5·8	9 years	6·0	9 years	6·0	9 years	5·6	9 years
	1936	4·8	4·8	5·5	5·1	5·6	5·4	6·0	5·9	5·8	5·9	5·5	5·3
	1944	4·6	13 years	5·0	13 years	5·3	13 years	5·8	13 years	5·8	13 years	5·2	13 years
			4·7		5·0		5·2		5·8		5·6		5·2
Transferred ...	1912	4·9	5 years	6·4	5 years	7·5	5 years	8·0	5 years	8·0	5 years	6·1	5 years
	1924	5·4	4·8	6·4	5·4	6·8	6·1	7·3	7·3	7·8	8·1*	5·8	5·0
	1931	5·4	9 years	6·2	9 years	6·9*	9 years	7·2	9 years	7·2	9 years	5·6	9 years
	1936	5·1	5·2	6·1	5·1	6·6	6·3	7·5*	7·1	6·9	7·6*	5·5	5·3
	1944	4·9	13 years	5·6	13 years	6·2	13 years	7·1	13 years	7·9*	13 years	5·2	13 years
			5·1*		5·7		6·0		6·9		7·9*		5·2
For Physical Defectives	1912	5·5	5 years	6·8	5 years	7·8	5 years	—	5 years	—	5 years	6·8	5 years
	1924	5·6	5·2	6·8	5·8	7·6	5·4	6·5	5·5	8·4	—	6·6	5·5
	1931	5·1	9 years	6·2	9 years	6·7	9 years	6·3	9 years	6·0	9 years	6·1	9 years
	1936	5·2*	4·7	6·0	5·5	6·5	6·8*	7·1*	7·1*	7·1*	8·0*	6·1	5·9
	1944	4·7	13 years	5·8	13 years	6·4	13 years	6·3	13 years	8·3*	13 years	5·9	13 years
			4·4		6·2*		6·4*		6·0		8·4		6·1
For Mental Defectives	1912	5·2	5 years	5·6	5 years	7·2	5 years	—	5 years	—	5 years	5·8	5 years
	1924	5·3	—	6·4	—	7·1	—	7·1	5·0	8·0	—	6·3	5·0
	1931	5·4*	9 years	6·1	9 years	7·0	9 years	6·7	9 years	6·7	9 years	6·1	9 years
	1936	5·0	4·7	6·0	5·5	6·2	6·3*	7·2*	7·4*	7·8*	11·5*	6·0	5·8
	1944	4·7	13 years	5·7	13 years	5·9	13 years	6·6	13 years	8·7*	13 years	5·1	13 years
			4·8		5·8		5·8		6·4		7·3		5·8
All Schools ...	1912	4·3	5 years	6·2	5 years	7·0	5 years	6·5	5 years	6·6	5 years	6·2	5 years
	1924	5·1	4·6	6·1	5·0	6·2	5·4	6·3	6·0	6·6	6·4*	5·9	5·2
	1931	5·2*	9 years	5·8	9 years	6·0	9 years	6·1	9 years	6·1	9 years	5·8	9 years
	1936	4·9	4·9	5·7	5·3	5·9	5·7	6·3*	6·3	6·0	6·4*	5·7	5·5
	1944	4·7	13 years	5·2	13 years	5·5	13 years	6·1	13 years	6·3*	13 years	5·4	13 years
			4·8		5·2		5·5		6·1		6·1		5·5

* Exceptional averages which contradict the general trend of decrease from 1924 to 1944 ; those which occur in connection with houses of three or more apartments are not unsatisfactory from an overcrowding point of view (*i.e.*, they do not show more than 2·5 inmates per room).

APPENDIX X.—Table B.1.—Average Heights and Weights of Children in Ordinary Schools arranged according to Housing Conditions.—Numbers of Children in 1944 as in Table A.1.

BOYS.

Age.	Year.	Height in inches.						Weight in lbs.					
		Number of Apartments.						Number of Apartments.					
		1	2	3	4	5+	All	1	2	3	4	5+	All
5 years	1906	39·0	39·9	40·7	41·4		40·1	37·2	38·6	39·5	40·1		38·7
	1924	40·2	40·3	41·3	41·7	42·2	40·7	38·1	37·8†	39·9	40·6	41·6	39·1
	1931	40·3	40·7	41·6	42·3	42·7	40·9	38·4	39·1	40·3	41·5	41·9	39·5
	1936	40·9	41·2	41·7	42·1†	42·6†	41·4	39·0	39·7	40·3	41·1†	42·1	39·9
	1944	41·3	41·7	42·0	42·4	42·7	41·8	40·5	41·1	41·4	42·1	42·2	41·2
9 years	1906	46·5	47·6	48·2	48·9		47·7	51·4	53·1	54·8	56·3		53·6
	1924	—	—	—	—		49·0	—	—	—	—		56·1
	1931	48·3	49·0	49·8	50·6	51·0	49·3	55·1	56·6	58·5	60·0	61·5	57·2
	1936	49·0	49·5	50·0	50·5†	50·8†	49·7	56·5	57·4	58·5	59·6†	61·1†	58·0
	1944	50·0	50·6	50·9	51·1	51·4	50·7	59·3	60·7	61·3	61·8	62·7	60·9
13 years	1906	53·4	54·1	55·1	55·8		54·5	69·9	72·3	75·3	76·8		73·5
	1924	54·1	54·4	55·7	56·5	57·4	54·5	72·2	73·2	78·1	79·2	85·8	74·9
	1931	55·3	55·7	56·6	57·5	58·0	56·2	77·1	78·2	81·4	84·2	86·8	79·7
	1936	56·1	56·8	57·4	57·9	59·1	57·2	79·2	81·6	83·6	85·7	90·9	82·9
	1944	57·8	58·3	58·7	58·7	59·3	58·5	87·0	87·8	89·1	89·0*	91·8	88·6
GIRLS.													
5 years	1906	38·9	39·8	40·2	41·0		39·9	36·6	37·8	38·0	39·2		37·8
	1924	39·3	40·1	41·2	41·7	42·1	40·3	37·3	38·0	38·5	39·5	40·3	37·4†
	1931	40·0	40·5	41·3	41·9	42·4	40·7	37·1†	37·8†	38·8	40·0	40·9	38·1
	1936	40·6	41·0	41·3	41·7†	42·4	41·1	37·5	38·2	38·8	39·4†	40·8†	38·4
	1944	41·0	41·3	41·7	42·0	42·1†	41·4	38·9	39·4	39·8	40·6	40·5*†	39·6
9 years	1906	46·2	46·9	47·7	48·6		47·2	49·6	51·4	52·8	54·7		51·9
	1924	—	—	—	—		47·9	—	—	—	—		53·3
	1931	48·1	48·8	49·5	50·2	50·7	49·1	53·2	54·5	56·0	57·6	59·3	55·1
	1936	48·6	49·1	49·7	50·1†	50·8	49·4	54·2	55·3	56·4	57·3†	60·3	55·9
	1944	49·7	50·2	50·5	50·6	50·8	50·3	57·4	58·5	59·3	58·9*	60·8	58·8
13 years	1906	53·9	54·8	55·5	56·4		55·1	71·9	73·9	76·3	79·3		75·1
	1924	55·2	54·6*	56·5	57·3	56·8	56·3	76·3	76·8	80·0	81·6	80·1*	78·2
	1931	56·0	56·8	57·5	58·3	58·8	57·1	79·5	82·0	84·3	87·3	90·0	83·2
	1936	57·4	57·8	58·3	58·7	59·5	58·1	84·9	86·4	88·2	89·6	94·4	87·6
	1944	58·5	58·9	59·2	59·4	60·1	58·8	90·3	92·0	91·1*	93·3	96·5	92·4

* Exceptional averages which contradict the general trend of increase in average measurements with increase in number of apartments.
† Exceptional averages which contradict the general trend of increase in average measurements from year to year.

APPENDIX X.—Table B.2.—Average Measurements of 7,933 Boys of 5 years of age arranged according to Numbers of Apartments and of Inmates.

Number of Apartments.		Number of Inmates per house.							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
One	No. of Children	64	244	332	303	158	74	38	27
	Height (ins.)	41·3	41·8*	41·4	41·2	40·8	40·8	39·9	40·1*
	Weight (lbs.)	40·9	41·2*	40·6	40·6	39·8	40·3*	39·3	39·0
Two	No. of Children	105	556	1,042	787	550	292	165	142
	Height (ins.)	42·6	42·4	42·0	41·7	41·4	40·9	40·7	40·7
	Weight (lbs.)	42·0	41·9	41·4	41·2	40·8	39·9†	39·6	39·8*
Three	No. of Children	30	262	430	387	343	226	151	127
	Height (ins.)	42·9	42·9	42·5	42·1	41·5	41·4	41·1	40·9
	Weight (lbs.)	42·0	42·4*	42·4	41·6	40·6†	40·5	40·1	39·7†
Four	No. of Children	11	86	171	129	118	89	93	129
	Height (ins.)	43·8	43·8	43·3	42·8	41·8	41·7	41·6	41·4
	Weight (lbs.)	45·5	44·1	43·7	42·5	41·0	40·9	40·7	40·7
Five or more	No. of Children	3	28	51	48	36	26	20	60
	Height (ins.)	43·4†	43·8*	43·5	42·8	43·1*	42·0	42·0	41·6
	Weight (lbs.)	42·8†	43·3*†	43·8*	42·9	41·8	41·8	41·2	40·5†

* Exceptional averages which contradict the general decrease in measurements with increase of inmates.

† Exceptional averages which contradict the general increase in measurements with increase of apartments.

For the purposes of Table C.2, the groups to the left of the heavy lines are regarded as not overcrowded, those within the lines as moderately overcrowded, and those to the right of the heavy lines as much overcrowded.

APPENDIX X.—Table B.3.—Average Measurements of 16,998 Children in Ordinary Schools from Houses of Two Apartments arranged according to Number of Inmates of all Ages.

Age and Sex.		Number of Inmates per house.							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
5 years —Boys	No. of Children	105	556	1,042	787	550	292	165	142
	Height (ins.)	42·6	42·4	42·0	41·7	41·4	40·9	40·7	40·7
	Weight (lbs.)	42·0	41·9	41·4	41·2	40·8	39·9	39·6	39·8*
—Girls	No. of Children	96	533	961	724	583	315	194	149
	Height (ins.)	41·9	41·8	41·7	41·3	40·8	40·7	40·5	40·2
	Weight (lbs.)	40·8	40·1	40·1	39·5	38·8	38·5	38·1	37·6
9 years —Boys	No. of Children	45	305	610	597	457	284	169	143
	Height (ins.)	50·9	51·4*	51·0	50·7	50·4	50·3	49·6	49·3
	Weight (lbs.)	60·8	62·5*	61·9	61·2	60·3	59·8	58·3	58·3
—Girls	No. of Children	37	311	602	612	506	302	146	138
	Height (ins.)	50·6	51·1*	50·6	50·2	50·0	49·4	49·3	49·0
	Weight (lbs.)	58·5	61·4*	60·2	58·8	58·0	56·4	56·3	55·9
13 years —Boys	No. of Children	52	328	493	477	359	214	143	113
	Height (ins.)	61·2	59·1	58·9	58·5	57·8	57·3	57·3	56·8
	Weight (lbs.)	93·4	89·9	89·8	88·0	86·2	85·3	84·1	83·7
—Girls	No. of Children	54	334	529	543	387	242	147	125
	Height (ins.)	59·7	59·7	59·4	59·0	58·4	58·5*	57·9	57·5
	Weight (lbs.)	98·8	96·2	93·6	92·2	89·9	88·6	89·1*	86·9

* Exceptional averages which contradict the general trend of decrease of measurements with increase of inmates.

APPENDIX X.—Table C.1.—Numbers and Percentages of Children in Ordinary Schools (see Table A.1) placed in various Medical ("Remediability") Classes arranged according to Numbers of Apartments in their Houses.

Apartments.			One.		Two.		Three.		Four.		Five or more	
Age.	Type of School.	Medical Classification.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
5 years	Non-transferred	Class III	497	30·7	1,405	28·4	730	25·2	300	23·6	90	19·7
		,, IV, V	341	21·0	906	18·3	448	15·4	161	12·6	82	17·9*
	Transferred	,, III	269	28·4	601	26·5	249	23·2	107	26·8*	23	20·2
		,, IV, V	186	19·6	457	20·1*	224	20·9*	68	17·0	10	8·8
	Total	Class III	766	29·8	2,006	27·8	979	24·7	407	24·4	113	19·8
		,, IV, V	527	20·5	1,363	18·9	672	16·9	229	13·7	92	16·1*
9 years	Non-transferred	Class III	219	25·4	797	22·5	415	17·8	224	19·6*	65	19·0
		,, IV, V	153	17·8	571	16·1	321	13·8	169	14·8*	45	13·1
	Transferred	,, III	125	26·2	452	25·9	248	23·0	115	26·3*	26	20·1
		,, IV, V	82	17·2	306	17·5*	205	19·0*	62	14·2	24	18·6*
	Total	Class III	344	25·7	1,249	23·6	663	19·5	339	21·5*	91	19·3
		,, IV, V	235	17·6	877	16·6	526	15·4	231	14·6	69	14·6
13 years	Non-transferred	Class III	106	20·0	520	16·0	416	15·5	234	16·3*	69	13·5
		,, IV, V	79	14·9	507	15·6*	394	14·7	197	13·7	69	13·5
	Transferred	,, III	39	17·2	230	17·9*	152	16·1	78	16·7*	17	14·2
		,, IV, V	31	13·7	182	14·2*	134	14·2	55	11·8	14	11·7
	Total	Class III	145	19·2	750	16·5	568	15·7	312	16·4*	86	13·6
		,, IV, V	110	14·5	689	15·2*	528	14·5	252	13·3	83	13·1
All ages	Non-transferred	Class III	822	27·3	2,722	23·2	1,561	19·8	758	19·7	224	17·1
		,, IV, V	573	19·0	1,984	16·9	1,163	14·7	527	13·7	196	14·9*
	Transferred	,, III	433	26·2	1,283	24·2	649	21·0	300	23·0*	66	18·2
		,, IV, V	299	18·1	945	17·8	563	18·2*	185	14·2	48	13·2
	Total	Class III	1,255	26·9	4,005	23·5	2,210	20·1	1,058	20·5*	290	17·3
		,, IV, V	872	18·7	2,929	17·2	1,726	15·7	712	13·8	244	14·6*

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION.

Class I.—Free from defect or having defects of clothing, cleanliness and/or minor defects of teeth only.

Class II.—Having one or more minor defects of vision and/or defects of teeth requiring treatment.

Class III.—Having one or more ailments other than above from which complete recovery is anticipated in a few weeks ("temporary" defects).

Classes IV and V.—Having one or more defects less remediable than above.

Percentages for Classes I and II are not given as they are the balance of 100% after deducting the percentages shown.

* Exceptional percentages which contradict the general trend of decrease in Classes III to V (and, conversely, increase in Classes I and II) with the increase of apartments.

APPENDIX X.—Table C.2.—Numbers and Percentages of Children in Ordinary Schools placed in various Medical ("Remediability") Classes arranged according to degreee of overcrowding as defined in Table B.2.

Degree of Overcrowding.		Not Overcrowded.		Moderately Overcrowded.		Much Overcrowded.		Totals.	
Age.	Medical Classification.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
5 years	Classes I, II	5,380	58·4	1,584	54·2	1,873	48·5	8,837	55·3
	Class III	2,318	25·2	788	26·9	1,165	30·2	4,271	26·7
	Classes IV, V	1,507	16·4	553	18·9	823	21·3	2,883	18·0
	Totals	9,205	100·0	2,925	100·0	3,861	100·0	15,991	100·0
9 years	Classes I, II	4,134	64·2	1,551	62·5	1,769	56·0	7,454	61·7
	Class III	1,324	20·6	547	22·0	815	25·8	2,686	22·2
	Classes IV, V	977	15·2	386	15·5	575	18·2	1,938	16·0
	Totals	6,435	100·0	2,484	100·0	3,159	100·0	12,078	99·9
13 years	Classes I, II	5,015	71·0	1,401	68·3	1,522	64·9	7,938	69·3
	Class III	1,065	15·1	334	16·3	462	19·7	1,861	16·2
	Classes IV, V	984	13·9	316	15·4	362	15·4	1,662	14·5
	Totals	7,064	100·0	2,051	100·0	2,346	100·0	11,461	100·0
All ages	Classes I, II	14,529	64·0	4,536	60·8	5,164	55·1	24,229	61·3
	Class III	4,707	20·7	1,669	22·4	2,442	26·1	8,818	22·3
	Classes IV, V	3,468	15·3	1,255	16·8	1,760	18·8	6,483	16·4
	Totals	22,704	100·0	7,460	100·0	9,366	100·0	39,530	100·0

For explanation of medical classification, see note to Table C.1.

No percentage in this table contradicts the general trend of decrease in minor medical classifications of the children (I and II) and increase of "temporary" and less remediable categories (III to V) with increase of overcrowding.

Reference to the information in the preceding Tables will show that, having regard to the small numbers of exceptions to the general trends indicated thereon and to the fact that many of the exceptions arise from the smaller groups dealt with, the following observations are appropriate :—

Table A.2.—Transfer of population from smaller to larger houses was general, but (1) the percentage of children living in single-apartment houses, which increased during and for six years after the last war and fell thereafter, again increased between 1936 and 1944, and (2) the increase in the percentage of children living in three-apartment houses which was general from 1924 onward was not maintained from 1936 to 1944. (It is probable that in both cases the figures continued to improve between 1936 and 1939 and that the deterioration has again occurred during a war.)

The increased percentage of children drawn from one-apartment houses means that probably 1,100 school children more than in 1936 were living in single apartments.

Incidentally, the percentages of children living in one- and two-apartment houses continued to be greater for mentally and physically defective children than for *all* children.

Table A.3—The reduced average number of inmates per house in 1944 which was general is so far satisfactory, although probably absence of inmates on war service contributes to the result. The occasional increase in average number of inmates in larger houses is not unsatisfactory, representing a better fitting of housing to family needs.

The average numbers of inmates per room in the two-apartment houses ranged from 2·4 to 3·1 with a total average of 2·6 inmates per room—an improvement, but not wholly satisfactory and one which may be negatived by the return of service personnel.

The position in the one-apartment houses in 1944 was worse than in 1912 at an over-all average of 4·7 inmates per room as compared with 4·3 per room in 1912. Details for 1944 (not shown in the tables) indicate that nearly half of the children in the ordinary schools who came from single-apartment houses were living at five or more inmates per room. The numbers of children from single apartments with five, six, seven, eight and nine or more inmates were 1,060, 656, 307, 169, and 113 respectively. Proportionate figures for the whole school population would be at least three times these numbers.

Table B.1.—The consistency with which the average measurements of the children increased over the period 1906 to 1944, and increased with increase of apartments in every year dealt with, is remarkable. So too is the general tendency for the increase in measurements over those for 1906 to be greater for children from the smaller houses, although the improvement in the measurements of the children from the larger houses is probably masked by the rehousing of families from the smaller houses—*i.e.*, in 1944, 45 per cent. of the children came from houses of three or more apartments as compared with 22·8 per cent. in 1912. (The change in the limits of the Glasgow area affects the comparisons but as families now housed in the extensions of the area would frequently be drawn from the " old " Glasgow area, the comparison is justifiable.)

Table B.2.—The consistency of movement of the average measurements of the five-year-old boys (1) downward as the numbers of *inmates* increased and (2) upward as the numbers of *apartments* increased is fairly complete ; the exceptions occur mainly where the sub-divisions of the group produce small numbers and where increase of from two to three inmates is apparently of advantage to the child. (War-work or low income of the solitary adult inmate in the two-inmate house ?)

Table B.3.—Correlation between (1) average measurements of the children (from two-apartment houses) in the six main age-sex groups and (2) the number of inmates per house is almost complete—the average measurements fall as the number of inmates rises, except where (in the nine-year group) the beneficial effect of increase in inmates from two to three persons again appears.

Table C.1.—Correlation between (1) number of apartments in the home and (2) the child's medical classification is consistent and significant, *i.e.*, increased percentages of freedom from defect or of presence of minor defects only (and, conversely, decreased percentages of " temporary " and less remediable defects) accompany increase in the number of apartments in the house from which the child is drawn.

Table C.2.—Correlation of medical classification with " overcrowding " is complete in this Table, *i.e.*, increased frequency of the " temporary " and less curable degrees of defect discovered in the child accompanies increase of overcrowding in the home from which the child is drawn.

CONCLUSION.

In general, the figures establish (Table A.2) that the housing of the school children, except in the increased percentages of children coming from single-apartment dwellings, has improved since last recorded in 1936 and over a longer period in most instances ; (Table A.3) that overcrowding to the extent of more than 2·5 persons per apartment (perhaps assisted by absences on war service) is gone except in the two-apartment houses where the over-all average number of inmates per apartment is just above that figure and in the single-apartment houses where the over-all average number of inmates (4·7) represents a greater degree of overcrowding than in 1912 (4·3) ; (Table B.1) that the average heights and weights of children from all types of houses have increased steadily since 1906 and to a greater degree in the smaller houses ; (Tables B.1 and 2) that the average height and weight is, with remarkable consistency, closely correlated with number of apartments and (Tables B.2 and 3) with number of inmates ; and (Tables C.1 and 2) that freedom from the less remediable physical defects is also closely correlated with number of apartments and degrees of overcrowding.